

Under your grace, my la. eider
Thomas Skiffington



THE EXPLANATION.
**OF THE TRVE AND
LAVVFULL RIGHT AND TYTLE,
OF THE MOSTE EXCELLENT PRINCE,
ANTHONIE** the first of that name, King of Portugall,
concerning his warres, againste *Phillip* King of *Castile*, and
against his Subiectes and adherentes, for the recouerie of his kingdome.
**TOGETHER VVITH A BRIEFE HI-
storye** of all that hath passed aboute that matter, vntill the
yeare of our LORD. 1583.

*Translated into English and conferred with the
French and Latine Copies.*



By the commaundement and order of the Superiours.

At Leyden

In the Printing house

of Christopher Plantyn.

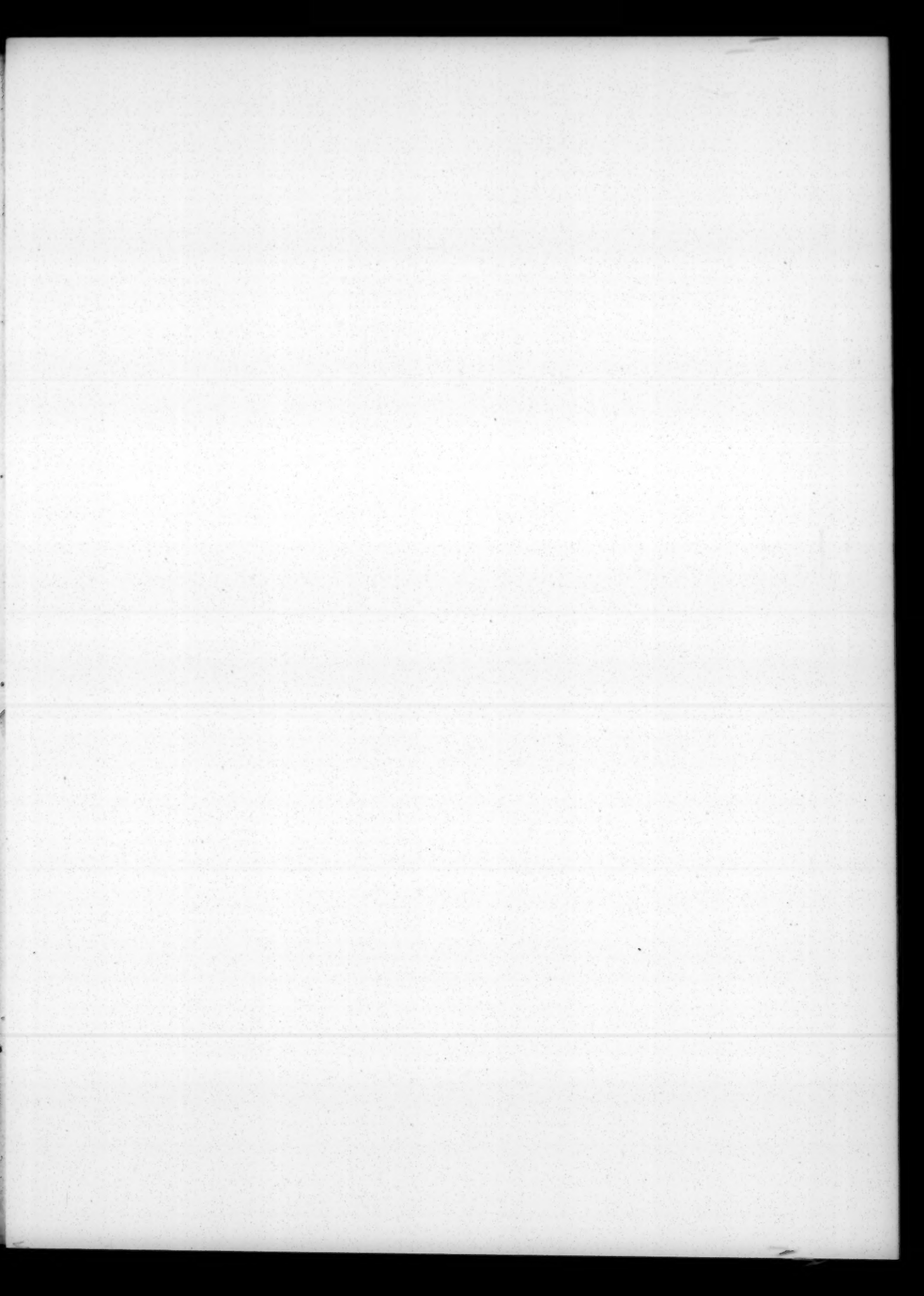
1585.

Probably unique.

NOT S.T.C. 689 which is a
different edition of same poem

1451 e 24

Antony, Prior of Crato, etc



The order of the Priviledge.

Maurice Erie of Nassau, *Satzenillebogen, Vianden, Dietz,* &c. and the counsellors of estate appointed in the provinces vnited of the low countreis: To all to whom these presents shall come greeting. Th'ambassador of the most noble prince *Anthony King of Portugall, Algarbes &c* hath declared vnto vs, that he hath caused a little treatise to bee made; in the Latine, Frenche, and Flemish tongues, coneyning the iustification of the said king *Anthony*, with a briefe historye of all that hath passed betweene his maiesty and the King of *Castile*; vntill the taking of thislands of *Assores*, together with an exhortatio to all princes & potentates of Christiandom, how muche it standeth them vpon, to aid and succour the said king *Anthony* to recouer his kingdom. The which discourse the said Ambassador is desirous to cause to be imprinted with as much expedition as possib. y he may, to wit in the Latine & Frenche tongues by *Christopher Plantin*, & in the Flemish tong by *Peter Verbaghen* printer of *Dordrecht*. Wherefore & for other causes vs hereunto mouing, we haue giuen & granted, & by these presents do giue & graunt vnto the said declarer licence, authority & permission to cause the said treatise & boke to be printed by the said *Christopher Plantin* & *Peter Verbaghen*, & to put the same to sale in the tongues aforesaid. Wherefore we commaunde all men generallie and particularlie that they suffer the said declarer fullie and peaceablie to enioy and vse this our present licence authoritie and permission, causing all troubles and empechements contrary to the same, clearelie to surcease and be remoued: Forbidding as hereby we doe straitly prohibite & forbid all other printers of the said provinces vnited, to imprinte or imitate the said booke in anie of the said three tongues or in anye other language without the knowledg and consent of the saide ambassador, or his successor in office, to sell or distribute the same either within the said Provinces vnited, or elsewhere, without the same, vpon pain of arbitrary correction and to forfait L. l. for a fine. For so haue we found it conuenient, Giuen at *Delft* the 15. of Ianuarie. 1585. *Ad Meekerke.*

In the absence of my Lord, by thorder of the counsellors
of estate aboutsaide. *AN, LANGEN.*



Journal of the Second Session of the German Diet

1861-1862

First Session of the German Diet, 1861-1862
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A Pedigree or table of Genealogy

Emanuel king of *Portugall* the first of that name, who
in the kingdome, or rather was cho

I
ISABEL, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabell, king and Queen of
Castile, by whome he had one onely Sonne, Michael, who
died in his youth.

MARIE, the fifth
he had nine

I
JOHN the third who succeeded his Father in the
kingdome, and married Katherine the daugh-
ter of Philip the first of that name, King of Ca-
stile, Arch-duke of Auftriche &c. By whome (the
rest dying in their infancies) he had two children
left alive.

MARIE, who married Phillip the Prince, now king of Castile, of
whome issued Charles Prince of Castile, who
(as the reporte goeth) was put to death in pri-
son by his Fathers commandement.

JOHN, Prince of Por-
tugal who married Iane
daughter to the Empe-
rour Charles the fifth,
of which Iane Issued
king Sebastian, who by
the death of his grand-
father by the Fathers
side, succeeded in the
kingdome, and at thage
of 24. yeeres died at
the battaile in Aphrica.

2
ISABELL who mari-
ed theemperoure Charles
the fifth: of whom issued

3
BEATRICE, who ma-
ried Charles Duke of Sa-
uoy, of whom issued

EMANUEL PHI-
LIBERT, who left
one onely sonne at this
present Duke of Sa-
uoye.

PHILIP the se-
cond of that name,
king of Castile.

MARIE who ma-
ried theemperour Max-
imilian the second of
that name.

IANE who was ma-
ried with Iohn Prince
of Portugall.

ealogie, convenient for this present worke.

...e, who succeeded king *John* the second his Cosen germaine,
...s chosen Kinge by the people, had three vviues.

²
the sister of his first wife, by whome
...d nine children.

³
ELEONOR, the sister of thempour Charles the fift, by whome
he had one sonne named Charles that died in his infancie, and
Marie that died vnmarried.

⁴
ma- LODOWIKE, who se-
of Sa- cretely married one Io-
ed lenta, ofwhome issued

⁵
FERDINANDO, who married
the daughter
of the earle of
Marialua by
whom he had
two sons that
died while their
father and mo-
ther were li-
uing.

⁶
ALPHONSVS who was made
Cardinall.

⁷
HENRIE, who
was also made
Cardinal, and af-
ter king by the
death of Kinge
Sebastian.

⁸
EDVVARDE, who married
Theodosia Du-
ches of Bergan-
tia of whome is-
sued

⁹
ANTHONIE,
who died in his
infancie.

DO N ANTHONIO.

MARIE who married
Alexander Prince of Par-
ma of whome are issued
three children.

KATHERINE,
who married the
Duke of Bergantia.

Edwarde who died and
was neuer married.

AT

Emanuel king of Portuga maine,
ir

I
ISABEL, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabell, k by whome
Castile, by whome he had one onely Sonfancie, and
died in his youth.


I
JOHN the third who succeeded his Father in the
kingdome, and married Katherine the daugh-
ter of Philip the first of that name, King of Ca-
stile, Arch-duke of Austriche &c. By whome (the
rest dying in their infancies) he had two children
left aliue.

9
ISA ANTHONIE,
ed t who died in his
the infancie.

MARIE, who mar- I O H N, Prince of Por-
ried Phillip the Prince, tugal who married Iane
now king of Castile, of daughter to the Empe-
whome issued Charles rour Charles the fifth,
Prince of Castile, who of which Iane Issued
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PHILIP the se-
cond of that name,
king of Castile.

MA R I E who died and
er married.
imilian
that na



The Explanation of the true

and lawfull Right and Tytle, of the most excellent Prince, *Anthony* the firste of that name Kinge of *Portugall*, as touching his warres against *Phillip* King of *Castile* and his Subiectes, and adherents, for the recouerye of his kingdome. Together with a brieve history of all matters passed vpon that occasion vntill the yeare of our Lord. 1583.



Hen Iohn the second of that name, king of *Portugall*, was departed out of this mortall life, without any issue of his bodye lawfullye begotten, then liuing, (For his onely legitimate sonne *Alfonfus*, while his Father was liuing, dyed at *Santaren*, by the fall of a horse.) The kingdome of *Portugal* descended, or rather was giuen by election of the people vnto *Emanuell* the first of that name, sonne of *Ferdinando*, who was vncle to the same King *Iohn*. This was that Kinge *Emanuell*, which in the tyme of his Reigne conquered and annexed to his crowne a good part aswell of the East as of the West Indies, together with diuers Cities and Townes of *Aphrica*, which at this day remaine subiect to the Kinges of *Portugall*. The which Kinge *Emanuell* had three wiues, the first whereof was *Isabell* the eldest daughter of *Ferdinando* and *Isabell* King and Queene of *Castile*, which queene *Isabell* wife of the said King *Emanuell* died in childbed after she had brought forth her first and onely sonne *Michaell*, who when he was declared and sworne Prince of *Castile* and *Portugall* dyed in his yong yeares. Whereupon the said King *Emanuell* tooke to his second wife, *Marie* the second daughter of the said King *Ferdinando* and queene *Isabell* his wife. By which *Marie* he had nine children. The first whereof, was *Iohn* the third, who succeeded his father in the kingdome, and tooke to his wife, *Catherine*, the daughter of *Phillip*, the first of that name, Kinge of *Castile*, and *Archduke* of *Austrich*, &c. The seconde childe was *Isabell* who married the Emperour *Charles* the fift, of whome is-

issued three children, to wit *Phillip* the second of that name nowe king of *Castile*, *Marie* who married the Emperour *Maximilian* the seconde of that name, and *Jane* who was married to *John* Prince of *Portugall* the sonne of kinge *John* the thirde of that name. The thirde childe of the sayde Kinge *Emanuel* was *Beatrice* who married *Charles* Duke of *Savoy*. The fourthe was *Lodowike* who (as it hath beene since founde) was secretlye married to one *Iolenta* of honest parentage, & of a singular beawtye, adorned with vertue and good quallities, by whome hee had one onely sonne, named *Anthonye*: (who is the same partye, of whome and concerning whose righte and tytle this treatise principallie maketh mention). The fifthe chylde of the sayde Kinge *Emanuel*, was *Ferdinando* who married a daughter of the Earle of *Marialua* in *Portugall*, by whome hee had two sonnes who dyed while their father and mother were living. The sixte was *Alfonsus*, who was made Cardinall and so dyed without issue. The seueenth was *Henrye* who lykewise was made Cardinall and primate of *Portugall*, and after that Kinge, by the death of kinge *Sebastian*, as heereafter in this treatise more at large shall bee declared. The eyghte childe was *Edward* who married *Theodesir* Duchesse of *Bergantia*: by whome hee had three children, that is to saye, *Marie* who married *Alexander* Prince of *Parma* of whom are issued three children: also *Katherine* who married *John* Duke of *Bergantia*. And *Edward* who dyed vnmarrried. The nynthe chylde and last sonne of the sayde Kinge *Emanuel* of his sayde seconde marryage was *Anthonye*, who also dyed in his infancy. The thyrde wyfe of the same *Emanuel* was *Eleonor* syster to the Emperour *Charles* the fike, by whome hee had two children, to wit, *Charles*, who dyed in his infansie, and *Marye* who also deceased and was neuer married. When the sayde *Emanuel* was deceased *John* the thyrde of that name, his eldest sonne succeeded him in the kingdome as is aforesaide, who by *Katherine* his wife had manye children the whiche dyed all in their infancies, except prince *John*, and *Marye*; The whiche *Marie* married *Phillip*, nowe Kinge, and then prince of *Castile*, and dyed before her sayde husbände came to his Crowne, leauing one onelye sonne whose name was *Charles*. Whom (as the same
 tharof

thereof is constant) his Father King *Phillip* commaunded to be put to death in pryson. When prince *Iohn* came to the age of sixteene yeare, hee married *Jane* the Daughter of the sayde Emperoure *Charles*, and dyed about one yeare after leaving his wife great with Childe, who in the sixt moneth after the death of her husbände, brought forth a sonne whose name was *Sebastian*, which young Prince when he came to about the age of foure yeares, succeeded in the kingdome by and after the death of the sayde *Iohn* the thirde his Grandfather by the Fathers side.

Now when Kinge *Sebastian* was come to the age of foure and twenty yeares, vpon the intreatye and solicitation of *Mulei Mahumet* king (as he pretended) of *Fex* and *Marrocos*, who by *Mulei Maluco* his brother was expelled and driuen out of his kingdome, the sayde King *Sebastian* at the last determined to passe into *Affrica* with a great and puissant armye, to restore this *Mulei Mahumet* to his kingdom. And for the better accomplishment thereof, he prayed his vncle king *Phillip* of *Castile* to vouchsafe some ayde vnto him in that behalfe. The king of *Castile* graunting this petition, promised to ayde him, with fiftie Gallies well appoynted and furnished, and foure thousande armed souldyours. Kinge *Sebastian* trusting therevnto, with all care and diligence prepared his armye, wherewith in the moneth of Iune 1578 hee departed from *Lisbone* and came to a port of *Castile* neare the streight of *Gibraltar* called, *el puerto de Sancto Maria*, wher hee stayed certayne dayes for the Gallies and men which the Kinge of *Castile* had promised to sende vnto him. But the Kinge of *Castile*, vnder pretence that the greate Turke, prepared an armye for that yeare, not onely denied to performe his promise, but also (that is farre worse) caused a proclamation to bee made and published throughout all *Spaine*, subiecte to his iurisdiction, whereby all his subiectes were commaunded vpon greate penalties that none of them shoulde accompanye Kinge *Sebastian* in that Voyage, whereof certainelye there can no other coniecture bee gathered, sauing onely that the king of *Castile* by his vnmesurable ambition & insatiable desire to haue dominion, neither coueted nor hoped

for any other thing then onely that the yong prince king *Sebastian* his nephew, for want of sufficient force should be ouerthrowne and come to destruction in the same iourney, so as therevpon the sayde Kinge of *Castile* might by that meane haue oportunitie to ioyne the kingdome of *Portugall* to his kingdome of *Castile* as it came to passe.

Neuerthelesse the sayd King *Sebastian* beeing a prince of great magnanimity, when he had all thinges in a readines, and employed infinite expences vpon the furnishing of this armye which was aboute a thousand sayle, determined to pursue his voyage, and arrived in *Africa* and there landed all his armie amounting to about fiftene thousand fighting men. Therevpon in the end hee came into a plaine field which beareth the name of *Alcaran*, where the fift day of August in the same yeare, was fought a great and terrible battayle betweene him and the enemye, wherein the sayde yong king *Sebastian* was not onely overcome but also slaine in the field together with *Mulei Mahomet* whose part he toke, at what time neither did *Mulei Maluco* the kinge that fought againste them escape. For he, in the time of the battaile being sicke & weary of sitting his horse, was remoued into his horselitter and there dyed during the battayle. A battayle certainly worthy to be had in remembraunce, for in the same dyed three kinges togeather in one day, as in like maner there were slaine in the same aboute fixe hundred of the chiefest of the Lordes and Gentlemen of the kingdome of *Portugall* besides the common souldiers, the most whereof were slaine in the battaile, and the rest taken prisoners, amongst which number *Don Ambonio* of whom this booke specially treateth was one of the Captiues. Further there be certaine persons who affirme, that after the death of the sayde kinge *Maluco*, there was found in his pocket a letter written vnto him from king *Phillip* wherein he assured king *Maluco*, that king *Sebastian* nephew of the sayd king *Phillip* should haue no ayd at his handes, whereby may be perceaued a great vnfaithfulness of king *Phillip* against his owne bloud.

Now when as by the death of king *Sebastian*, the lineage of king *John* the third his grandfather by the Fathers side, was utterly extinct: it must follow of necessity (if collaterall succession, take place in this behalfe,) that recourse must be had to the lineage of the said

Lodowike

3

Lodowike as seconde sonne of the aforenamed kinge *Emanuel*. Which *Lodowike* (as is afore alleaged) had one onely sonne called *Don Anthonio*, who therefore (his lawfull byrth presupposed) was the onely lawfull and rightfull successor of the kingdom. But it fell so out, that while he in the sayd discomfiture of *Affrica* was taken prisoner and there remained captiue, (howbeit vnkowne of the ennemye,) as it was alwayes before that tyme vnkowne, yea and that also to *Don Anthonie* him selfe, that he was the legitimate sonne of the sayd *Lodowike*: *Henry* the Cardinall his vnicle the fift issue male of king *Emanuel*, was preferred to the kingdom being then a very old man. Within a little while after, by a wonderfull meane, or rather by the prouidence of God, the sayde *Don Anthonio* about forty dayes after the losse of the battaile, was deliuered out of captiuitie, and returned into *Portugall*, where hee was with great ioy receaued, not onely by king *Henry*, but also by all the nobilitie and principall gentlemen of the countrey, and moste chiefly and principally by the common people. For he was beloved of all men, as well in respect of his noble and excellent disposition of mind, as for the singular and rare vertues of his sayde Father *Lodowike* which most clearly shined in him.

Within a few dayes after *Don Anthonio* was ariued at *Lisbone* the Metropolitan Citie of the kingdome, hee was aduertised by one of his father *Lodowikes* auncient seruantes who was a man of good calling and approued integritie, that his father *Lodowike* (as is afore mencioned in this treatise) was secreatlye married to the sayd *Iolenta*. And how there were diuerse credible witneses yet liuing that could testifie the trooth thereof. And besides that diuerse men of good credite and calling, had expressed and declared the same by their last willes and testaments for the discharge of their consciences notwithstanding that it was alwaies kept very secret through thendeuor of the said *Lodowike* aswel in respect of thinqualitye of the persons, as also for that the publishinge thereof was not materiall at that time, for that *Don Anthonio* was brought vp to be a Priest and Churchman, and for that also there were then many other heyres of the kingdom that were neerer to the Crowne then he. When *Don Anthonio* had receaued the same aduertisement, he opened the matter to kinge *Henry* his vnicle, and besought him to vouchsafe the examination thereof, and

to graunt that he might produce certaine witnesses and proofes whereby the truth of the matter might be founde out and manifestly knowne, for the auoyding of all controuerfies and warres which otherwise were like to arise betweene them who after the death of the sayde king *Henrye* might pretende title to the kingdome. For sith he was the onely sonne of the sayde *Lodwike*, seconde sonne of the sayde Kinge *Emanuel* (if his byrth be prooued to be legittimate) he necessarilye excluded and barred all others that by title of consanguinitie might aspire or pretende title to the succession of the kingdom, notwithstanding there were anye of the Children liuing who were begotten of the Daughter of the sayde Kinge *Emanuel*, which was elder then the sayd *Lodwike* her Brother, forasmuch as the kingdome of *Portugall* falleth not by succession to the woman nor anye other descending of her.

When kinge *Henrye* had vnderstanding thereof beeing a very olde man (as afore is alleadged) & fearing least him selfe shoulde (in case *Don Anthonio* were prooued to bee borne in lawfull marriage) bee depryued of his kingdome, hee conceaued so great indignation thereat, that immediatlye hee bannished *Don Anthonio*, thirtie myles from his Courte, with expresse commaundement that hee shoulde not presume to retourne thither vntill his maiestye shoulde take further order in that behalfe.

Therevpon *Don Anthonio* yeelding his obedience to the same commaundement made his repayre to the Citie of *Columbria* beeing foure and thirtie myles from *Lisbone* where at that tyme king *Henry* kept his Court. But yet neuerthelesse the sayde *Don Anthonio* left at *Lisbon*, the sayde auncient seruant of his fathers, from whome he had receaued the sayd aduertisement, who at the same time was in the seruice of the sayd king *Henry* and very farre in his fauour. To this man, the sayde *Don Anthonio* at his departing from *Lisbone*, gaue a speciall charge, to sollicite his cause to the kinge in his absence with all endeuour and diligence. The which the same Minister promised with all fidelitie to accomplishe, and made humble petition to kinge *Henry*

Henry, that with his good fauour and lycence, he myght prosecute the affaires of the sayde *Don Anthonio*. Which the King not onely graunted, but also expressly commaunded him so to doe.

When the sayde Agent had receaued this aunswere of the Kinge, he required Emanuell Bishop of *Almada*, then conseruatour of the priuileges of the order of the Knightes of saint *Iohn* at thisle of *Malta*, competent iudge, of the sayd *Don Anthonio* as pryor of *Crato* of the same order: To receaue and heare the depolitions of witnesses and certaine documents & instruments wherby the sayd *Don Anthonio* intended to verifie & proue himselfe to be issued of a lawfull marriage: praying the said Bishop neuerthelesse to keepe the matter very secrete least the King by vnderstanding the same shoulde conceaue some newe displeasure. Whereuppon the sayde Bishop proceeded to the examination of the cause. Before whome were produced three witnesses, who perfectlye and with lawfull circumstaunces deposed that they were presente at the celebration of Marriage betweene the sayde *Lodowike* and *Iolenta* parentes of the sayde *Don Anthonio*. Also there was broughte and produced beefore the sayde conseruatoure, the Testament of one *Rui Celema*, who while he liued was knowne to bee a verye honeste credible man, of approued integryte, and was seruante to *Don Anthonioes* Father and in good estimation not only with him but also with King *Henry*. This *Rui Celema* by his testament had declared that he alwaies vnderstoode & certainlye knewe, that the sayde *Lodowike* Father of *Don Anthonio* was secretlye marryed to *Iolenta*, setting downe therewithall diuerse reasons whiche sufficientlye prouue the same, and bycause hee was at poynte of deathe, and for that in tyme to come it might bee expediente and bechoouefull to the common wealthe of the Kingdome of *Portugalle* to knowe that *Don Anthonio* was issued of a lawfull marriage, therefore and for the discharge of his conscience, hee had made true declaration thereof in his sayde Testamente. There was also exhibited before the sayde Byshoppe, the Testament of the sayde *Lodowike* whereby hee ordeined and appointed the said *Don Anthonio* his son his onely heire, not onely in al his goods patri-

Patrimoniall, but also in certaine patronall rightes of greate importance which were lefte vnto the saide *Lodowike* by the testament of his brother *Ferdinando* and his wife who (as is aforesaide) dyed without children. Further there were produced before the sayde Bishop other witnesses of good calling and credite, who deposed that King *John* the third of that name, immediatly after the death of the saide *Lodowike* his brother, gaue vnto *Don Anthonio*, the signet and Armes of his father commaunding him to vse the same franckly and freely without barre or breach, in as ample manner as his sayde father had the vse thereof, as the saide *Don Anthonio* hath alwaies since accordinglye done. Vppon the prooffe of all these things, the sayd Bishop taking vnto himselfe certaine other Iudges of the same order gaue sentence touching the same matter: whereby it was pronounced and declared, that the sayde *Don Anthonio* was the lawfull sonne of the saide *Lodowike* and *Iolenta*, the which sentence was also pronounced and confirmed in the Chauncerie of the saide order, howbeit secretlye for the cause afore alleaged.

In the meane tyme, Kinge *Henry*, assembleth the estates of his kingdome to treat of diuers matters concerning the common wealth and tranquillitie of the same, and specially to deliberate, who should be the next and meetest Heire to the crowne after his decease: and yet neuerthelesse gaue expresse commaundement to *Don Anthonio*, not to come to the said assembly but to send some deputie or Agent that might represent his person there. Also the same King *Henry* being very fearefull least *Don Anthonio* shoulde proue himselfe to be legitimate, required the Pope of Roome to vouchsafe to commit vnto him the hearing and examination of the cause touching the legitimation of the said *Don Anthonio*. In the meane time the same king *Henry* proceedeth with the conuocation of the saide estates, and commaundeth, that these personages should be cited thither, to wit *Phillip* king of *Castile* as sonne of *Isabell* eldest daughter of the said king *Emanuel*, whiche *Isabell* (as is afore alleaged) was married to the Emperor *Charles* the fift. Also the Duke of *Sauoy* as nephew of *Beatrice* daughter of the same king *Emanuel*. Also *Katherine* Duchesse of *Bergantia* daughter to the sayde *Edward* sixth sonne of the sayde king *Emanuel*, and lastlye the Prince of *Parma* as father and tuter to his eldest sonne which

which he had by *Mary* daughter also to the sayd *Edwarde*. All the which Princes and Potentates, were cited by the sayde Kinge *Henry* to appeare at a certain day to thintent euery of them, by his ambassadour or Agent might propound and set downe in the said assembly of the states all such right and title as euery of them after his death could pretend to the sayde kingdome. Saying he was minded to determine the same cause in his life time if possibly he could bring it to passe. But if death should preuent his purpose therein, his meaning was to commit and appoynt not onelye certaine persons to gouerne the kingdome, but also certaine Iudges to determine who had best right, and title to succeed & enioy the crowne, alledging he tooke that course, to auoyd all controuersies inconueniencies, & wars which otherwise were like to happen.

Wherevpon all the sayde Princes and potentates thus lawfully cited, sent their ambassadors or deputies, with sufficient instructions on their behalf to propound in the said assembly of the states their seuerall rightes and titles which they pretended to the sayde kingdome, except onely *Phillip* King of *Castile*, who answered he neither had, nor acknowledged any Iudge in earth, but onelye in heauen. And therefore would not commit his right and title to the determination of any Iudges that should bee appointed concerning that matter, adding withall how he was sufficiently informed by his best learned lawyers in his owne kingdome, that there was no other personage in the world sauing onely him selfe that had lawfull right to succede in the sayde kingdome of *Portugall* after the death of the sayde King *Henry*, which right in case it should be denyed vnto him, that then hee would obtaine the kingdome by force of armes.

When the most excellent princeesse *Katherine de Medicis* the french Kings mother, was aduertised of these matters, namely that Kinge *Henrye* had commaunded all them to bee cited which pretended any title to the kingdome, shee sent into *Portugall* for her ambassadour the Bishoppe of *Comminges* to propound in like manner on her behalfe in the sayde assembly of the states, the righte which she pretended to the sayde kingdome, grounding her title, vppon her descent from King *Alphonfus* brother to King *Sancho* the second of that name, who before hee was King, had manyed in Fraunce, *Mar de Countesse of Bolloine*, by whom he had two

sonnes, one of the which was married in Fraunce, of whome the sayde *Katherine de Medicis* descended, the other of the same sonnes deceasing in *Portugall* without issue: and the plea exhibited on the behalfe of the sayde *Katherine de Medicis*, was receaued by the sayde Kinge *Henry* in the sayde assemblye of the estates.

Also when the people of *Portugall* vnderstoode the right of succession of the kingdom was committed to examination, and considering themselues had lawfull power and right to elect & chose a Kinge for and in default of a lawfull heyre, *Masle* descending directly of the Masculine line, therefore they exhibited a supplication to King *Henry*, that his maiesty would vouchsafe to graunt them licence to propound and alleadge their right in that behalfe and to exhibite a plea which they had made thereof, contayning in substance and effecte as followeth: to wit That the people of *Portugall* had made and chosen for their Kinge, *Alfonfus* the firste Kinge of *Portugall*, sonne of Earle *Henrye*. Also that the same people had disposed from the administration and gouernement of the kingdome, King *Sancho*, the seconde of that name, after hee had reigned by the space of fve and twentye yeares, and that thervpon the same people committed the administration and gouernement of the kingdome to his brother *Alfonfus* Earle of *Bulloyne* who had married *Mawd* the Countesse, and after the death of *Sancho*, they elected the same *Alfonfus* to be their king. Further that the same people had elected & made their king, *John* the first of that name, the base son of king *Alfonfus* the fourth, notwithstanding there remayned liuing two legitimate daughters of the same king *Alfonfus*. Which king *John*, the same people of *Portugall* did confirme in the royall seate & mainreyned and defended him, against *John* kinge of *Castile* also the first of that name who pretended title to the succession of the said kingdome of *Portugall*, for and in the name of his wife eldest and legitimate Daughter of the sayde king *Alfonfus*. Wherevpon there grew sharpe warre betweene the same two kinges concerning that matter, wherein the Kinge of *Castile* in the ende was ouerthrowne in battayle, about a certayne Towne of *Portugall* callen *Alzibarotta*. Moreouer that the same people had created

ated their kinge *Emarnell* the first, so that kinge *John* the seconde had left no issue male descending of the right Masculine lyne. Lastlye that they had made the sayde Cardinall *Henrie* their king after the decease of kinge *Sebastian* who was slayne in the battayle of *Affrica* leauing no lawfull issue of his body to enioy the Crowne. By all these reasons the sayde people concluded, that their power and right to make the saide election, was of farre greater force and effecte, then the right and tytle of succession, whereuppon the other pretenders grounded them selues, and the same people added withall, that by the Lawe: called the mentall Lawe, made by the sayde Kinge *John* the firste of that name, no woman can nor oughte to inherite anye goode or possessions depending of the Crowne, and therefore neyther myghte they who descended of the issues female as all the sayd pretenders did, sauing onely the sayd *Don Antkonio*. Vpon thunderstanding of all these matters so propounded & set downe on the behalfe of the people, King *Henrye* likewise admitted their plea.

Heere vppon while the states of the Kingdom of *Portugall* were assembled treating vppon the nomination and election aswell of those persons whiche after the death of the sayde Kinge *Henrye* shoulde haue the administration and gouernment of the Kingdome, as also of suche as shoulde decyde and iudge the question and controuersie touching the succession of the crowne, Thagente of *Don Anthonio* was informed that one *Alfonfus* of *Alburquerque* an aduocate of the Cytye of *Lisbone* was suborned and wonne by some of the Kinge of *Castiles* fautorus, and that hee had manifestlye declared his aduise and opinion to certaine greate menne of the kingdome whereby it euidentlye appeared that hee was altogether bent and enclyned to the King of *Castiles* parte. Wherefore the same Agent propounded and put in againste the same *Alfonfus* a plea or byll of recusation to thintent hee shoulde haue no voyce in the election neyther of the sayde administrators or gouernoures of the kingdom, nor of the iudges that should haue the hearing and determination of the cause touching the succession of the crowne, & also the same Agente auouched howe hee woulde declare sufficient

causes that mouued him to make the saide recusation in case the sayde *Alfonfus* would not admit the same. Whereat the sayde *Alfonfus* conceaued greate displeasure and made greuous complaint thereof to certaine speciall men that fauoured the Kinge of *Castile* parte, at whose handes hee obteyned so much fauoure that they went with him to King *Henry*, to whome they declared this matter as they thought most fit for their own purpose, alleging vnto his maiestie that *Don Anthonio* Agent had propounded this scruple of recusation for no other intent but onelye to hinder and diuerte thelection of the sayd iudges for this purpose that *Don Anthonio* after the death of the said King *Henry* might with the more facility attaine to the Kingdome. This complaint wrought so effectuallye in the mynde of the sayde Kinge *Henrye*, that forthwith without hearing the sayde Agent in his answere and defence touching the same he commaunded him to be east into close prison where hee was detained by the space of nine daies vntill the saide *Gouernours* and iudges were ordeined and establisshed according to the Kings will and mind. Vppon the accomplishment whereof, king *Henry* caused the sayd Agent to be deliuered out of the prison where he remained, comanding him neuertheles immediatly to repaire home to his own house, and not to retourne to the court, without his maiesties special licence. Wherby the same king most manifestly vttered his extreme hatred against the said *Don Anthonio* being his owne nephew, sith before that time (as is before alleaged in this treatise) he had giuen his consent to the said Agent, yea and expressely commaunded him freelye to prosecute the cause of the sayd *Don Anthonio*.

Within a while after: the Kinge commaunded *Don Anthonio* then remayning at *Colymbre*, to repayre to his Maiestye to *Lisbon* to take an oath to obey the iudgement, that should be giuen, touching the righte of the Crowne, by the iudges in that behalfe appointed. Affirming that the other pretenders would doe the like, by themselves their Ambassadors or agentes. Vppon this commaundement, *Don Anthonio* came to the King, and when the said oath was offered vnto him he answered he was ready to take the same in case the King of *Castile* would doe the lyke, but if he refused it there was no reason why eyther the sayde *Don Anthonio* or
any

any of the other pretenders should be constrayned therunto. Notwithstanding king *Henry* persisted, and in greate rage commaunded him to take his oath, in so much that in the end hee did so, with this protestation first made in the presence of certain of his friends, that he tooke not the same oath with a franke and free will but by compulsion and commaundement of the Kinge.

The next day after, *Don Antonio* had taken this oath, king *Henry* caused the Popes letters pattents to be shewed vnto him whereby the same *Henry* was constituted to take notice and information of the cause touching *Don Anthonios* legitimacion, and therupon commaunded him to appoint his procurer to pleade his cause before his maiesty as iudge. And that yet neuertheles, within foure & twenty houres the said *Anthony* should depart againe thirtie miles from the Court. Whereunto *Don Antonio* answered that the king could not be iudge in the cause for two reasons; the one for that he was partie himselfe, thother for that in his former actions hee had plainly shewed a greate hatred against him, alleaging a fresh example thereof, in that the said King *Henry* had lately before imprisoned his Agent, for prosecuting his cause as he thought conuenient by order of law: And that therefore he doubted hee could not find any other that would take vpon him to pursue and follow his busines. Vppon this answer, the king with all expedition sendeth word to the said Agent that he might freely come to the Court & prosecute the cause of *Don Antonio* denying expressely, that himselfe was partye therein, and therefore signifying howe his will and meaning was to proceede therein, yea and that he would proceede against the said *Anthony* as contumax for default of answer in case he refused to pleade his cause before him & to informe him therein as should be meete and conuenient. Wherefore king *Henry* graunted vnto the said agent his liberty & commanded him to prosecute *Don Anthonios* cause.

Now when the said agent was returned to the Court, hee prayed one of the kings confessors, to be a meane to his maiestie, that sith hee was by the kings commaundement vrged to take vppon him the prosecution of *Don Anthonios* cause, hee mighte therefore freely employ and endeavour himselfe in the same as hee shoulde

thinke to be most meete and conuenient for the safegard and preservation of his maysters righte and tytle. And that his maiestie would neither bee displeased nor take in euill part if he proceeded in the same sort that he did whē (as is afore recyted in this treatise) he sought to remooue the sayd *Alfonso* of *Alburquerque* as a person suspected. But if he might not prosecute the cause freely as appertained, then he besought his maiesty to vouchsafe to discharge him of that burthen and to graunt him licence to returne againe to his owne house where he dwelt when King *Henry* commaunded him to bee sent for to take the charge and administration of those goodes which *Don Anthony* possessed in *Portugal* when he remained in *Aphrica*. When the King was aduertised hereof, his maiesty gaue in commaundement againe to his Agent to prosecute this cause freely before him in as ample sorte as he should thinke most chouefull.

When *Don Anthony* sawe himselfe thus pressed to pleade his cause before the King & that his maiesty purposed to giue sentēce against him for default of answer, hee commaunded his Agent to nominate the witnesses which were there at hand protesting hee had yet further proofes to produce, whereuppon hauing giuen perfect instructions to his Agent, *Don Anthony* departed from the Court within the time appointed by the king. Then the king commaundeth those three witnesses to bee called before him which were produced before the foresaid Bishop and conseruator of the priuileges of the order of the knightes of *S. Iohn* at *Malta*. Who being come before the king persisted in their former depositions made before the said conseruator, to wit, that they were presente when marriage was secretly celebrated betweene the said *Lodowike* & *Iolenta*. The king vpon the hearing thereof, vsed great threatning speeches vnto the, saying he would cause them all three to be hanged in case they would not vpon their oths confesse, they were won by promises and otherwise by *Don Anthony* or some other in his behalfe, to giue theaforemencioned testimony before the conseruator. And when two of those witnesses affirmed that no bodie had induced or perswaded them thereunto, and that their deposition therein was according to the playne and simple truth, the king caused them to be committed to prison, and the thirde witness for fear

feare reuoked part of his former deposition saying he was not present when the sayde marriage was priuily had and concluded, but the truth was, he had heard it by report of others by reason he was household seruant to *Isoleraei* parents. The king by reason thereof was moued immediatly to send for all the Actes, depositions of witnesses and instruments exhibited on the behalfe of *Don Anthony* before the sayd Bishop and conseruator to prooue his matter, together with the sentence giuen therevpon, all the which beeing brought before him he caused to be cast into the fire, & would not admit any other witnesses & profes which the said Agent offered yet further to produce in the same cause amongst the which were diuers religious men of good calling who had beene confessors to the saide *Lodowike*, besides diuers other witnesses of good credite & estimation. Howbeit the king contemning and reiecting al the same, contrary to all order of law gaue sentence whereby he pronounced the former sentence before giuen by the saide Bishop & conseruator to be voyd & of no force or effect. And therevpon gaue offer to the high marshal of the kingdō called *Eduarde de Castile branco* (whom since the king of *Castile* hath made one of the chief Treasurers of the kingdome) that he should binde and bring *Don Antonio* to the Court as captiue and prisoner, and commaunded that the two witnesses which remained prisoner should be bannished, but contrariwise, greatly rewarded him that had altered his deposition granting vnto him a crossado of the knights of thorder of Saint Iames with all the rent and reuenues therevnto appertaining, but *Don Antonio* beeing in due time aduertised of all these thinges remooued immediatly from the City of *Calymbre*, so that the marshal came thither in vaine and so returned to *Lisbon*.

Assoone as the said sentence was giuen *Don Anthonies* Agent, sent a supplication to the Bishop of Rome, complaininge of the great iniustice done to *Don Antonio* by the king, beseeching the said Bishop to vouchsafe his ayde to *Don Anthony* by remedye of lawe against that sentence so wickedlye giuen, and also to inhibit the kinge that by force of the same he shoulde proceede no further nor execute any thing against the sayd *Don Antonio*. Vpon the exhibitio of this supplication, the Pope with all expedition caused his letters pattents to be dispatched, whereby he declared the sayde sentence of kinge *Henrye* to bee altogether voyde and

and of no force, most specially for that he had rashly proceeded to sentence definitiue, without commision or authoritie, for asmuch as the former letters by vertue whereof he proceeded against the sayd *Don Anthonie* contained no other matter sauing onely that he might heare and examine all the witnesses, and receaue therewithall all instruments and such like thinges whereby *Don Anthonio* ment to proue his cause, and that vppon the hearing of the witnesses, and the cause duely pleaded, all the actes instrumentes and proofes should be sent to the sayde Bishop of Rome that hee might iudge and determine of the same as he should thinke to be most conuenient. Expressly commaunding the sayd King *Henry* to proceed no further nor attempt anie thing against *Don Anthonies* person by vertue of the sayde sentence giuen againste him by the same king *Henry*, but to send vnto the Pope al thactes instruments and prooffe produced before kinge *Henrye* on the behalfe of *Don Anthonio*, to the intent the cause might be decided and Iudged by the pope himself or such Iudges as he shold appoint. When these letters were by the popes legate denounced to king *Henrye*: immediatly therevpon the same King commaunded *Don Anthonies* Agent, within ten dayes, vpon paine of death to depart out of his kingdome, because the King vnderstoode the popes letters were obtained through his industry and diligence, by reason whereof the same Agent vpon this commaundement departed presentlye from *Lisbone* to a monastery of *Castile* adioyning to the borders of the kingdome of *Portugall*.

Now when Kinge *Henry*, by reason of the popes inhibition, could proceed no further, nor attempt any thing against *Don Anthonie* by vertue of the sayd sentence: he determined to take another course for the execution of his rancout against him. Whervpon vnder pretence and coloure that *Don Anthonie* had come within six miles of his court contrarye to his commaundement, he commaunded him likewise vppon paine of death to departe out of his kingdome within fiftene dayes, declaring and decreeing with al that by the same occasion he had forfeited all his right which hee pretended to the kingdome, commaunding moreouer that none of *Dan Anthonies* seruants vpon paine of death should attend and serue their maister in that extremitie. This most hard and rigorous sentence he presentlye caused to be signified to *Don Anthonio* then
being

being at the said towne of *Colymbræ*, whereof when the Burgesſes of the towne, and chieflye the ſchollers of thuniuerſity there amongeſt whom remayned many of the nobillity, were aduertised, there aroſe ſuche trouble that they put themſelues in armes, crying euery where in the towne, howe King *Henry* doting with age and mooued with hatred againſt *Don Anthony*, would deliuer the kingdome of *Portugall* into thandes of the kinge of *Caſtile*, and for the ſame ocaſion, had giuen this rigorouſe ſentence againſt him, Wherefore they would not ſuffer him in this manner to bee expelled oute of the kingdome. Offering themſelues to bee his valiaunt and faithfull defenders herein, and readye to ſpende their liues and goodes for his ſafetye. Neuertheleſſe *Don Anthony* not mynding to ſtirre vppe anye tumulte in the realme for his cauſe, gaue greates thanks to the multitude for their readye good will and affection towarde him, deſiring them to pacifie and content themſelues. For hee was wholly determined to obey the Kinges commaundement, in hope that when his Maieſtye had better weighed the matter, hee would at the laſt reuoke the ſame ſentence, whereupon hauing by this meane pacified the tumult and diſmiſſed the aſſemblye, he departed towarde the kingdome of *Caſtile*, and wente to the ſame place whither his Agente within a fewe dayes before was gone, which was a monaſterye of *Franciſcan Fryers* diſtant one myle from the towne of *Valentia* of *Alicantara*.

When the king of *Caſtile* vnderſtoode of *Don Anthonioes* baniſhment out of *Portugall*, hee ſent letters ſoothwith to all Gouernoures, Maiors, and other highe officers of his townes, Caſtles, Borowghes, and Villages, bordering towarde *Portuagall*, to ſhewe vnto him in caſe he reſorted thither all maner of courteſie and honourable entertainmente, but yet neuertheleſſe to take heede and haue ſpeciall regarde, that hee retourned no more into *Portugall*. Thereuppon the ſayde Agent vppon aduertifement to him thereof giuen, required a ſpecciall friende of his then remayninge in *Portugall* neere the confines of *Caſtile*, to ſpye oute in thoſe quarters ſome ſecrete place farre from the common paſſages, where *Don Anthony* might ſafely remayne for a certaine ſpace. In the meane while when the agente vnderſtoode what daye *Don Anthony* would come to the monaſterie, hee cauſed a notarie of

the sayde towne of *Valentia* to come thither the very same day by whome as soon as *Don Anthony* was come, hee caused a certificate or testimoniall to be made wherein was conteyned that he was then come to the said monastery, causing the same testimoniall, for the better credite of the matter to be subscribed by the chief religious persons of the sayde Monastery. This instrument thagent sent forthwith to tharchbishop of *Lisbon* to be shewed to the King, and wrote withall to the said Archbishop, howe *Don Anthony* was already departed from thence for thaccomplishment of a pilgrimage which he had voyed to make when hee was captiue in *Africa*. But contrariwise *Don Anthony* dismissing a greate parte of his traine which hee had brought thither, wente the same daye accompanied with his Agente and onelye two seruantes to the secret place prepared for him, where hee continued the space of aboute twentye dayes, but his Agente in the meane while returned presentlye to the sayd Monastery.

Within fewe dayes after, letters were brought to the sayde Agente, wherein certaine of *Don Anthonies* friends wrote, that it was not conuenient for *Don Anthony* to absent himselfe far from the courte, least after King *Henries* death (who was verye sickelye and full of infirmities) the people shoulde bee mooued to choose the Duke of *Bergantia* for Kinge. For as touching the Kinge of *Castile* hee was to bee feared in no respecte sauing onelye diminution of the Realme by force and violence, further for as much as Kinge *Henry* had in all places appoynted spyes, and likewise the Duke of *Bergantia*; and the Kinge of *Castiles* Ambassadors, who made diligente searche whether *Don Anthony* stayed secretlye within the limites of the kingdome of *Portugall*, to thintent, (in case hee did) hee mighte then bee apprehended and put to death by vertue of that latter and most rigorous sentence given against him by Kinge *Henry*. *Don Anthonies* Agente vppon understanding thereof appointed one of his sayde maysters seruantes called *Sebastian Figueira*; then remayning in the sayde Monastery, a verye trustie and faithfull man, to hyer a Barque in a towne neere thereunto called *Brantos* scituate vppon the Ryuer of *Tagus*, and to furnishe the same with victualles and all other necessaries.

varies, that *Don Anthonio* by the space of certaine dayes might be kept secret in the same vppon the sayde river and so escape the handes of the spies, so when the sayd barque and all thinges seruing thereto were in a readinesse, *Don Anthonio*, not without great daunger to be knowne and entrapped in the waye, at laste came to the sayde Barque, and goeth aboarde the same, wherein he was carryed vp and downe the river, about the space of eyght or tenne dayes, without arriuing in anye haven, but in the ende beeing weary and sickely, he came priuily to *Lisbon* and secretly conueyed him selfe into a Priestes house, where his Agent had informed him he might continue in safety.

About the same time or shortly after, the kinge of *Castile* sent a Gentleman of good calling to the sayde Agent, to the monastery where he remayned, requiring him to exhort *Don Anthonio*, to compounde with him touching the controuersie that was lyke to arise betweene them about the succession of the kingdome, and for the better bringing to passe thereof, the same Gentleman requyred the sayde Agent to goe with him to *Madril* to the kinge of *Castile*. But the agent suspecting all that was propounded on the king of *Castiles* behalfe, aunswared how the same course was not in anye respect conuenient for the kinge of *Castile* him selfe, as well for that the people of *Portugall* vppon the vnderstanding of *Don Anthonies* treatye about agreement with his maiestie woulde be quickly mooued to elect the Duke of *Bargantia* for their kinge, as also for that the sayde agent coulde doe nothinge therein without expresse commission from *Don Anthonio* whome the matter concethed, sayinge hee woulde with speede repayre vnto him about the same cause, and in the meane time the sayde Gentleman might make his retourne to the kinge of *Castile*.

Herevppon this Gentlemanne retourned to the Kinge of *Castile*, and the Agente in greate daunger came secretly to *Lisbone*, where hee founde *Don Anthonio* in the Priestes house. And hauinge signified vnto him, what hadde passed betweene him and the Gentlemanne afore-

sayde *Don Anthonio* answered he was very glad his Agent had thus escaped the King of *Castiles* handes. And as touching the making of anye accorde with the same Kinge, it was farre from his meaning, but his determination was rather to expect what should bee resolved and determined by the Iudges therefore ordayned. Within a little while after *Don Anthonio* was aduertised, howe King Henry was informed of his secrete being in *Lisbon*, and had already searched many houses for him. Vpon the vnderstanding whereof, he repayred secreatly with his Agent, *Didaco de Carcamo*, *Anthony de Sofa*, and *Anthony Suares*, into a barque which his sayd Agent kept alwayes ready for a need in the hauen of *Lisbon*. Wherein after hee had bene by the space of a fewe dayes conveyed againe vp and downe the riuer, hee receaued newes that King Henry was dead, which happened about the beginning of February 1580.

When *Don Anthonio* was more certaynely aduertised of these newes, he came forthwith to *Lisbon*, giuing notice of his comming to the gouernours and Captaine generall of the same citie, who resorted presently to him to congratulate his comming, offering to make him King. Wherevnto he answered very discretely that King Henry was but newly deceased, and how the estates and gouernours of the kingdome were assembled to dispose of the succession of the same, and that there were also other princes and potentats pretending to haue right and action thereto, and therefore he determined to expect what should be iudged therein by way of Iustice.

The next day *Don Anthonio* withdrew him selfe into a monastery neere the citie of *Lisbone*, called *Belen* of thorder of S. Ierome, halfe a mile from the same citie, where his grandfather Kinge *Emanuel* & thother two kings descending of him were buried. And hauing there accomplished his deuotions, he repayred to *Santarem* a mile from *Almerine* where the sayde Gouernours of the kingdome were then assembled: who beeing suborned by the Kinge of *Castiles* ambassadors and very desirous to deliuer the kingdom into his hands, tooke it in very euill part that *Don Anthonio* came thither, sith by King *Henries* comaudemēt he was vpon paine of death banished the realme. Wherefore they commanded him to depart tenne miles from thence vntill Kinge *Henries* testamente were

were opened, the opening whereof, they intended to deferre, vntill the Ambassadors or deputies of the other Princes, pretending title to the kingdome, were come. Hereunto *Don Anthonie* auail wearred, hee supposed the rancour and hatred of King *Henry* against him, had not taken so deepe roote, as that he did perseuere therein to the ende, but rather before his death had shewed some token of repentaunce thereof. And therefore very instantly prayed them to open the sayd testament without further delay, that it might be manifest what king *Henry* had ordayned, touching the succession of the kingdom: inso much that the gouernours moued therewith, commanded the Kings last will and testament to be opened, in the presence of thambassadors of the King of *Castile*, the Dukes of *Sauoy*, and *Bargantia*, and of the prince of *Parma*: whereby it was found, how king *Henry* had ordayned, that the Iudges appointed to determine the matter, touching the succession of the kingdom, should proceed no further nor decree anye thing therein, vntill the cause concerning *Don Anthonies* legitimation were decided by the Iudges therfore authorised by the Bishop of *Rome*, which sufficiently proueth all the rigorous dealing of king *Henry* against *Don Anthonie*, to haue proceeded rather through diffidence or for feare of the king of *Castile*, then otherwise of anye reason grounded vpon right and iustice. Vpon the sight of this Testament, the Gouernours declared to the Ambassadors, of the other pretendes, how they could not now determine anye thing touching the succession of the kingdome, except the cause of *Don Anthonies* legitimation were first decided. Wherefore they sent worde to *Don Anthonio* to prosecute the cause touching his legitimation, before the Iudges thervnto authorised, namely the Popes nuncie then being in *Portugall* and tharchbishop of *Lisbon*.

In the meane space, the king of *Castile* (hauing since the death of king *Sebastian*, by little and little gathered a mighty army together, vnder pretence of attempting some enterprise against *Aphrica*,) not minding to stay for iudgement in the matter of *Don Anthonies* legitimation, nor in the cause of the succession of the crowne commaunded all his men to ioyne together vnder the Duke of *Alua* captaine generall ouer the same armie, about the towne of *Badaioz* in the kingdome of *Castile*, bordering vpon the limittes of *Portugall*. Vpon notice whereof, the Gouernours and Iudges

authorised to decide the cause of the succession of the kingdō, sent certaine deputies to the king of *Castile*, praying him to vouchsafe to leaue the way of armes and take the course of iustice sith there were Iudges ordayned to heare and examine the cause and to iudge and determine the same according to right and equity. To whose iudgement thother Pretenders were ready to stand: informing him withall that by proceeding to obtaine the kingdome by force of armes he stood in daunger to loose all his right and title thereto by meanes of a decree made for that cause by kinge *Henry*, whereby it was ordayned and prouided, that euerye of the pretendes going about by force of armes to get the kingdome & refusing to stand to the iudgement of the Iudges authorised to decide the cause, should thereby loose and forsaite all his right and title which he had or might pretend to the kingdome.

Howbeit the King of *Castile*, (who as is afore mencioned) had long before hand declared, how he would not submitte his right to any mans iudgement, (trusting vpon his owne power, and the endeour of the sayde gouernours and other Noble men whome hee had wonne to his side by giftes and fayre promises, without anye regarde of that information, commaunded the Duke of *Alua* with his army (which he had in a readinesse) to proceede and inuade the kingdome of *Portugall* by force. Vpon notice wherof, the gouernours foorthwith departed from *Almerine* to *Setuball* fiftene miles from *Santaren* fearinge leaste the people of *Portugall* vppon knowledge of the Duke of *Aluaes* comming to inuade the realme, would first fall vppon them and then proclaime *Don Antonio* Kinge. Within a short space after the departure of the gouernours from *Almerin*, newes came to *Santaren* how the Duke of *Alua* had taken two townes in *Portugall* bordering vppon *Castile*, to wit *Eluas* and *campo maior*. Whereat the Citizens of *Santaren* being greatly moued first tooke counsel together for the fortifying of their towne against the violence of the enemy and therefore went in all solemnity with the clergie and nobility to suruey and vew the walles, & giue order for the beginning of the worke. After that they resorted al together in great multitude to *Don Antonio* then remayning in a monastery not far from thence, where all with one voyce salute & cal him king leading him from thence to the principall church, and then to the towne-house, instantlye requi-

requiring him to accept the royall name and dignitie and to bind them to him by oath. Howbeit *Don Antonio* contrariwise aleged vnto him how the cause touching the succession of the Crowne was in controuersie betweene him and other Princes pretending tytle thereto, wherefore he would not accept the royall name, but rather expect the determination of the Iudges therfore authorised. But if they would vse him as their defender he was ready to spend his life and goodes for them and the common liberty of the countrey. Whereunto the Citizens of *Santaren* answered againe howe their resolution was to make him King, sith the people of *Portugall* (as is before expressed) might lawfully doe it for defaulte of heires males in the right line. Which they were the more desirous to accomplish, for that the King of *Castile* in contempt of al other Iudgment, would be his own iudge & went about to possesse the kingdō by violence & force of arms. Therupon when *Don Antonio* could no longer resist, he was sworne king, by the three members of the same place, namely, the Clergie, the nobillitye, and the common people, with erection of the Kinges standarde and all other solemnities according to the auncient custome of the countrey, beinge conducted from thence with the saide standarde to a Chappell of great deuotion, called *Santa Milagz* and other accustomed places and last of al to the royall pallace. Of all which things publique acts were made & subscribed by the sayd three members, and therupon registred in the town house of the same citie. Vpon thaccomplishment wherof *Don Antonio* protested openly in the presence of the same three members and many others that he accōpted the royal name more by force, then of his owne accord, & that therefore he determined to lay downe the same, and expect the Iudgment of the Iudges, in case the King of *Castile* would call backe his army which he had alredy sent into *Portugal*, & submit his cause to the iudgment of the iudges authorised as is afore said, of which protestation hee caused a publique acte to be made and enrolled the same amongest the recordes of *Santaren*.

Within three daies after *Don Antonio* went to *Lisbon* where within a mile from the city, he was met by the ordinarye garisons of the realme with their captaines, and many of their chiefe of the nobillitie, amongst whom were *Peter Dor* a French gentelman agent for the most excellent princeesse the french queenemother. & *M. Edward Perin* eche of them with a goodly cōpany of strangers.

Where

When he came to the gate of the cytie, there stayed for him the religious men of the three orders of the Fryers mynors, who receiued his maiestie with great deuotion and reuerence, and in forme of proceSSION marched before him singing *Te deum laudamus. &c.* In this sorte the King was first brought to the Cathedrall Church, and in all places where he passed, the people shewed themselves so ioyfull, as the like thereof was neuer scene before at the lection or receiuing of any of the said former kinges. When hee came to the Cathedrall Church, he was there receiued with greate honour and reuerence by all the Cleargie, with the celebration of all ceremonies thereunto by custome appertaining, and from thence was conducted to the Regall Pallace. The next day, the gouernours & magistrates with the most noble and principall men of the city together with the three estats of the realme, caused the royall standard to be caried before them, through all the principall streets of the city, crying aloud, *God saue king Anthonie & grant him long life.* In the end they came all to the said Pallace, where they swore him for King, binding themselves to him by othe: whereof lyke wise publique actes were made. *Don Anthonie* making protestation thereuppon in like sort that he had made at *Santaren*, when hee was there chosen and sworne for king: whereof also a publique act was made and enrolled as abouesaid.

Now when it came to the knowledge of the gouernours of the Realme then remaining at *Setuball*, that *Don Anthonio* was chosen King, the greater part of them withdrew themselves into *Castile*, to wit, *John Masquerennas*, *Frauncis de Sa*, and *Diego Lopez de Sosa*, thother two, namely tharchbishop of *Lisbon*, and *John Tello de Meneses* came within three myles of *Lisbon*, and sent to King *Anthonie*, beseeching him to vouchsafe to receaue them into his fauoure, whiche they easilye obteyned at his hands, sith the one of them namelye *John Tello de Meneses* had alwaies shewed himselfe to beare a good affection to the common wealth, and tharchbishop had alwaies shewed himselfe a neutre; where contrariwise thother three which were fled into *Castile*, being wonne and corrupted by the King of *Castile* with giftes and promises, had alwaies openlye mainteyned his quarrell: and yet in the ende did pennance for their horrible treason. For shortly after they dyed all for very grieve and melancholy that they had solde their countrey, and

and could obtaine little or nothing of all that had beene promised vnto them on the behalfe of the king of *Castile* by his ambassadors

Within certaine dayes after, king *Anthony* departed from the citie of *Lisbon*, to *Setuball*, where still remayned the deputies of the townes, with the high Chauncelour, the principall Counsellours of the realme, and many of the nobilitie: By whom he was likewise created and sworne king with all solemnities therevnto conuenient. Where the third time he made the like protestation that he had made afore in *Santaren*, sending two of the sayd deputies from thence to the king of *Castile*, with commision to declare vnto him, that if he would desiste from force of armes, and submit his cause to the determination of the Iudges thervnto authorised, that then he would do the like, and lay downe the name and dignitie of king. And hauing first giuen order for the defence of a towne called *Mont Maior* (which was in daunger to be besieged by the Duke of *Alua*) he returned from thence to the city of *Lisbon*. In the meane while the king of *Castile*, how much the more he was mooued by *Don Anthony* and others to commit his cause to be determined by way of iustice, so much the more he endeoured to get the kingdome by force, making great offers notwithstanding *Don Anthony*, in consideration that he should yeeld vp the royall name, and renounce his action to the kingdome. But neuerthelesse *Don Anthony* seeking the libertye of his countrey, more then his owne benefite, would neuer yeelde to accept anye conditions, how great soeuer they were.

Now when *Don Anthony* was come backe to *Lisbone*, he dispatched letters immediatly to all cities & townes of the kingdome, and to the townes and Castles of *Aphrica*, and the Islandes and firme lande, subiect to the crowne of *Portugall*, certifying them how he was chosen and sworne king, and therefore required them all from thence forward, to take & knowledge him for their king, the like also was written to all the sayde townes, Castles, Islandes, and firme land, by the sayd gouernour and Magistrates of the citie of *Lisbon*. Immediatly vpon the deliuerie of these letters, *Don Anthony* was in all places acknowledged and proclaimed Kinge in all solemnitie, and that so greatly to the ioy and contentation of all th inhabitantes as is scant possible to bee beleueed. In the meane space King *Don Anthony* ceased not to provide as farre as

lay in his power, for the defence of the sayde Citie of *Lisbone*, (which is the chiefe Citie of the realme,) for that the Duke of *Alua* approached from daye to daye with a great armye which hee brought by lande and sea, amounting to about sixe and twenye thousande fighting men as well horsemen as foote men, all olde souldiours and well appointed, the moste part of them comminge by lande and the rest by sea in fiftie galleies and about as manye great shippes. At last these twoo armies comming by lande and sea, mette and ioyned together at the towne of *Setuball* which was quickly brought vnder the power of the ennemye by reason it was neither anye stronge towne, nor provided of gunpowder, which in great plenty together with the artillery and other munitions of warre had beene before that conueyed into *Castile* by the sayde gouernours vnder colour of the expedition which was pretended into *Aphrica*.

The Duke of *Alua* hauing thus taken the towne of *Setuball*, caused the moste parte of the foote men to be imbarqued in the Galleies, and the rest in the great shippes wherewith he wente to the Towne of *Cascais* standing by the Ocean sea, seten miles from *Lisbon*, hauing in his companye *Anthonie de Castro* Lorde of the same towne, who a little before yeelded him selfe to the sayde Duke. Through this mans labour and industrie, the Duke in few dayes easily got this towne into his handes, where *Diego da Meneces* a gentleman of a noble house was Gouvernour, who after the yeelding vp of the towne was beheaded by the Duke of *Aluaes* commaundement, and one of the Captaines called *Henry Perera* hanged vpon a gibet notwithstanding that each of them had yeelded him selfe.

After the taking of this towne of *Cascais* the Duke of *Alua* removed his campe to the strong castle of *Saint Iohn* within three myles of *Lisbone*, wherein *Iristian vaz de Vega* was Captaine, a man very notable in militarie experience hauing made greate triall of his valiancie in the east Indies, and now when the sayde Duke by the space of one daye had beaten the Castle with great ordi-

of dinnance, without doing it anye harme, the nexte daye the
 sayde gouernour thought hee wanted neyther munition nor anye
 other necessaries, yet after parle with the Duke of *Alua*, yeilded
 the Castle into his handes vppon the Dukes promise that the
 King of *Castile*, should yeilde vnto him a greate pension yeerely
 during his lyfe, but euen as traitors by gods iuste iudgemente are
 commonly payde according to their desert, so this man was so
 farr from hauing promise keppe with him, as that contrariwise
 hee was presently by the king of *Castiles* commaundemente ban-
 nished into *Aphrica* for the space of ten yeaes there to serue a-
 gainst the Moores because hee had withstoode the Duke of *Alua*
 a whole daye and yeilded not the Castle at the firste somonee
 but after by composition, whereas hee had beefore promised and
 written, that immediatlye vppon the Dukes commaing he would
 yeilde vnto the Castle. . Wherefore hee purchased the name of a
 Traytour, without reaping anye commoditie thereby as it often
 happeneth to Traytors.

When this Castle was thus yeilded (whereby the free passage
 of Gallies and shippes to *Lisbon* was greatelye hindered,) The
 Duke of *Alua* remoued his campe to the subburbes of the Cytye
 of *Lisbon* where King *Anthony* then remayning in the subburbes
 called *Alcantara*, with his armye consisting of aboute sixe thou-
 sande foote-men, and eyght hundred horse-men of his owne
 kingdome, the greatest parte thereof beeing smallye experien-
 ced in feates of Armes. . Whiche althoughe it seemed not
 sufficiente to resist so puissaunte an armye as the Duke of *Alua*
 brought, yet kinge *Anthony* more regarding the common
 wealth and libertye of his Countrey, then the safetie and pre-
 seruation of his owne person, determined to hazard the battayle
 rather then lightly and ignominiouslye to yeilde himselfe and his
 people into thandes of the Tyrants, hoping for the like good suc-
 cesse that in tyme past Kinge *John* the firste of that name had, who
 with sixe thousande *Portugalles* in a verye lyke quarrell ouer-
 came Iohn Kinge of *Castile* the firste also of that name, with
 his armye of thirtie and two thousande men, in a battayle
 foughte betweene them neere the village of *Algoa Rotta*
 But

But after certaine skirmishes, wherein two thousande Castillians were slayne, it fortun'd the same day that the said King *Don Anthony* thought to haue ioyned battell with the king of *Castile* power (which was the xxiiii. day of August) earlye in the morning, many of them that were with him, seeing thennemie approach, began to flye: whereof certaine went to the ennemies, speciallye the horsemen, a greate parte whereof (as afterwarde manifestlye appeared) were corrupted by the Kinge of *Castile*, besides there was greate want of gunpowder in King *Anthonyes* campe: for at that time by the default and treason of the said gouernours (who as is afore declared) had conueyed a greate quantity of gunpowder into *Castile*, there coulde not be found aboue two thousande pound weight of the saide powder in all the cite of *Lisbon*.

Vpon consideration of all these thinges King *Anthonyes* most principall & faithfull seruants counselled him to provide in time for the safetie of his person, for as long as it was safe, there remained some hope of the recouerie of the libertie of the countrey, which in case he were lost, was vtterlye vnrecouerable for euer. Which aduise by his maiestie well weighed and considered, hee determined with many of his noble men and others that were very faithfull vnto him, to breake thorowe a squadron of horsemen, whereby thennemie supposed to haue cut away from him all possibility to escape away. And thereupon without delay causing the Kinges royal standard to march before him, they all set spurs to their horses, and so furiously assaile thennemies, that straightwaies they droue them from their place, and so with their weapons procured their passage. Wherein Kinge *Anthony* himselfe receiued two greate woundes in his head by staying (and that not without effect) to helpe *Ferdinando Valeroso* out of the handes of thennemies. And although the king was greatly troubled and weakened by meanes of those woundes whereoute the bloude ranne in greate aboundance downe his eyes and face: yet more by Gods prouidence then by mans strength or industrie hee escaped from the ennemies, and yet not once but diuers tymes was dryuen to breake thorowe the middest of them with foure or fife horsemen that continuallye followed him (of the whiche number was *Fraunces of Portugall Earle of Vmioso*) the residue of those that holpe to make the sayde passage beeing turned another waye carrying

carrying the Kings standarde before them. Nowe when the Kinge had passed through all the Cyty of *Lisbon*, meeting his enemies in diuers places; at last he came to the shoreside of the riuier of *Tagus* which runneth by thest end of the City where he founde *Emanuel* of *Portugall* (Vncle to the sayde Erle of *Vimioso*), alredy imbarqued to fly to the Cyty of *Santarem*. Who alsoone as he knew the king, caused the Barque to be brought to the shore, that his maiestye might be receaued therein, and so passe away with the sayde Erle and others amongest whom was *Simon Masquerennas* deane of *Ebora* who came to the King at that very instant when he was ready to enter the Barque.

Nowe as the King was sayling vp the riuier in the sayde barque toward *Santarem*, his Agent (hauing followed the standarde) came presently by great chaunce to the same place where the king was taken into the barque, and vnderstanding his maiesty to be therein seeing the same a far off, and perceauing how certaine of the king of *Castiles* galleys pursued the same very neere discharging store of harquebush shot thereat, hee galloped after by the riuier side in all possible haste to ouertake the barque and being come righte againste the same, ceased not to make signes from the shore syde that it shoulde come to lande in the place where he was, and as it was comming toward him, hee caused two of them that were in his companye to alight their horses namelyc *Anthonie de Sosa*, and *Ierom de Silva*, appointing the beste horse to the Kinge, and thother to the Erle of *Vimioso* and *Emanuel* of *Portugal* his vncle, and taking *Simon Masquerennas* behinde him vpon his owne horse. In this maner they galloped away all as fast as they could through Oliue trees and other vnfrequented places, till they were in some better safety. But scarcely was the King with the other three lords aforenamed landed, when the barque was presentlye assayled and taken by one of the Gallyes so as the reste that remayned behind coulde not come to shoare, the greatest parte of thennimies leaping into the water where it was shallowe for the easier taking of the sayde barque, where they tooke many prisoners, amongest whome the chiefest were *Emanuel de Castro*, and *Anthony Borado* and other the Kings seruants.

When the Duke of *Alua* was entred into *Lisbon*, supposing *Don Anthonie* had hid himselfe there, hee made no greate searche after

him in the fieldes.. In so much that while the souldiours were busie in froyling the suburbes, and searche was made in the towne for him, the King with them of his companye came firste to a Village three myles from *Lisbon*, where after he had staid a little to dresse his wounds, he passed further from thence by vnfrequented waies, and came that night to a house of pleasure a myle from *Santarem*, Belonging to *Peter de Menezes*, one of his treasourers who ouer-tooke his maiestie in the waye, flying also from thence mye in the company of the Byshop of *Guarda*. The next daye after his maiesties comming to this place, hee sent his Agent to *Santarem* to declare to the gouernour and Magistrates of the Towne, how he was determined to come thither, prayinge them to receaue & defende him in case thence my pursuer should thinke fit. Whereupon the gouernour and Magistrates, vpon notice of the kings comming, went with a greate company of the Citizens to meete him halfe a myle without the Towne, and there verye humblye receaied him not without greate lamentation for that which had happened at *Lisbon* the day before, and so conducted him to the royall Pallace of the Cytie, offering all with one accord to spende their liues and goodes in his defence if he would staye there. But for that the Towne was not verye strong nor conuenientlye furnished with a garrison, munitions of warre and other necessities, to abyde a siege, hee stayed there onely two dayes to heale his woundes, and then tooke his iourney towards *Porto of Portugal* a sea towne indifferent strong, about fifty myles from *Lisbon* (whither the Duke of *Aluaes* armye coulede not easily passe) where the Kinge might haue conueniente place and oportunitie to repaire his armye and stay for ayde, which he hoped for out of Fraunce or Englande. In this iourney the kinge *Don Antonio* was accompanied: by the Byshop of *Guarda*, the Earle of *Amioso*, *Emanuel de Silva* then gouernour of the sayde Cytie of *Santarem*, *Peter Menezes*, and his maiesties Agent, beeing all of his priuie counsell, with manie other lordes, Gentlemen, and other persons of greate worshippe and calling to the number of about twoo hundred horse-men and a thousande foote-men. And in the same by reason of his woundes became so weake and feeble, that hee coulede not abyde to sit his horse nor be carryed in his litter, but was dryuen to bee borne vpon mens shoulders. Then comming to the Towne of *Mon-*
temaior,

remain not farre from *Colimbre*, his maiestie stayed there six dayes
 to refresh him selfe and cure his woundes, gathering men togea-
 ther in the meane space, to about the number of eyght thousand
 wherewith he marched to the Citie of *Auero*, and was in all pla-
 ces as he passed through the countrey receaied and acknowled-
 ged as Kinge, notwithstanding that the Kinge of *Castile* had al-
 ready subdued *Lisbon* the chiefe Citie of the kingdome. When
 the sayde kinge *Don Anthonia* drew neere to the Citie of *Auero*,
 he sommoned the inhabitantes to take his part, and to open the
 gates of their Citie vnto him according to their oath. Vpon re-
 fusall whereof on their behalfe hee gaue in charge to the
 Earle of *Vimioso* (whom after that hee made Constable of *Por-
 tugal*) to doe his endeour to take it by force, giuinge also the
 spoyle of the Citie to the souldiours. And though it were well
 furnished with munition of warre and other necessities, yet the
 greater part of the Citizens refused to make resistance againste
 King *Anthonies* men, insomuch that the Towne was taken easi-
 ly by scaling the walles and otherwyse, and so brought vnder
 his obedience and sacked. But yet vpon the taking of the same,
 his maiestie gaue such order that the souldiours exceeded not in
 their insolencie, so that all thinges were doone in quietnesse.
 His maiestie lodging there first in the monasterye of the domi-
 nican Friers by the space of three dayes, went from thence to a
 verie fayre large house pleasantly situated vppon the riuer and
 belonging to *Françisco de Tavares* a Gentleman, who a little be-
 fore was gone to the Kinge of *Castile* to sue for pardon, because
 hee had saluted and acknowledged kinge *Anthonie* for kinge.
 When king *Anthonie* had caused certaine traitours in this City to
 be executed by order of law, he continued his iourney toward the
 sayd town of *Porto of Portugal*, likewise sommoning the citizens
 of the same to acknowledge him for their kinge, and to open the
 gates of their cite vnto him. In this towne was then gouernor *Pan-
 taleon de Sa* brother of *Frauncis de Sa* one of the three gouernours,
 which presently after *Don Anthonie* was chosen king, fled to the
 king of *Castile*. This gouernour beeing likewise wonne to the
 kinge of *Castiles* side, was a meane with other of his complices
 that entraunce into his towne was denied to king *Anthonie*, his

Ma-

maiesty conceauing great displeasure therat assembled men from all partes thereabouts to encrease his army and made all possible preparation to passe ouer the riuer and take the towne by force. When all things necessary for the siege were in a readines, as the king was marching with all his host against the towne hauing in his campe about twelue thousand men, and yet the most of them vnarmed, the Citizens began presently to rise in such a mutinie against Pantaleon the gouernour and his complices who pretended to resist *Don Antonio* and his men, that the sayde gouernour and his partakers had much a doe to saue them selues by flight from the fury of the people, whereby it came to passe that all the religious and clergy-men of the towne came forth to meete the king, beseeching his maiestye to pardon the Citizens in that they had not yeelded the town into his hands vpon the first sommonce according to their allegiance and the duty of their oath. Wherevpon the king in thend, was content of his naturall clemencie to pardon their offence vpon condition they should compound with the souldiours to whom he had graunted the sacking of the town. By reason whereof the Citizens promised for the safegarde of the same fro sacking, to giue the souldiours a 100. thousand Duckets. And so the king at his entraunce into the towne was honourably receaued by the Citizens, wherevpon his maiestye presently sent the Bishop of *Guardia* from thence with all speed to the next prouince called *Entre duero e Minho* to encourage the inhabitantes and gather men and victuals for thaugmenting and prouision of his campe, and so stayed certaine dayes in the same towne expecting the ayde and gunpowder from Fraunce.

Now the Duke of *Alua* (vnderstanding howe King *Anthony* was come to *Porto* and there encreased his armye) feared leaste his Maiesty should receaue ayde from Fraunce, and therefore in all hast sent *Sancho de Auila* (sometyme gouernour of the Castle of *Antwerp*) with two thousand horsmen and eight thousand foote men, Artillerye and all other munitions and necessarye prouision of warre to besiege the sayde towne of *Porto*, who arriued there about thirtie dayes after King *Don Antonio* came thither. Now when the sayd king *Don Antonio* was informed of the nemie coming he gaue order to all townes where they should passe, to giue them free passage without resistance for that his maiestye could not

not defende them by reason hee wanted horsemen and gunpowder, & that the greatest part of his souldiours which serued him in the gettinge of *Porto*, were retyred hoame to their owne houses. When *Sancho Daula* was come before the Towne of *Porto*, hee stayed with his armye and planted his artillery vppon the farther side of the riuer of *Dureto* ouer against *Porto*, from whence he began to batter the walles of the Towne with his artillery, but forasmuch as he got little this way by reason of the great space which was betweene him and the towne, hee determined to passe ouer the riuer to that side, which lyeth next *Porto*. And in the ende accomplished his determination with certaine barques and boates, which for the same purpose he had procured from all partes. For King *Don Antonie*, then was not able to hinder the said passage by reason they were for the moste part vnarmed and vncperienced.

King *Antonie* seeing his affaires in these hard termes determined to make his retrayt to the towne of *Viane*, a port also of the sea, intending there to embarque himselfe for Fraunce, with many noble men and others following him, to about the number of fiftie hundred, with whome hee came to *Viane* verry late in the night, weary and euill at ease, & not yet thoroughly healed of his wounds. In this place, he prepared fiftie shippes the next daye, and furnished them with victualles, and all other necessities for the sayde embarquement. Now when all thinges were readye therevnto, and the King and his company almost all imbarqued, there chaunced a great tempest with a contrary winde out of the sea, whereby the ships were all stayed and could not depart out of the hauen. In the meane space *Sancho Daula* sending his horsemen before, came after him selfe with the reste of his armye to besiege the Towne. Wherefore King *Antonie* fearing least the ships woulde from the lande at laste bee vexed and suncke with the artillery of the enemye, and seeing he coulde not sayle out of the hauen by reason of contrarye winde, determined (while he had time) to saue him selfe from so apparant a daunger, before then enemye had hemmed him in on all sides. And therefore in all hast forsaking the shippes, with great griefe, he tooke his leaue of the principall noble men, and others that were about him, exhorting them euery man to prouide

for their safety by the best meanes they could, amongst whom the chiefe were, the sayde Earle of *Vimioso*, the Bishop of *Guadalupe*, *Emmanuel de Sylua*, *Peter Fernando*, and *Diego de Menezes*, with many other of the auncient nobilitie, praying them to be all of good courage, hoping at last Fortune would so chaunge that he might gyue them honourable recompence for their good seruice doone vnto him, which he hoped to receaue at their handes in tyme to come.

Thus kinge *Antbanie* with all possible speed passed awaye on foote vpon the riuer side, hauing in his companye onely his sayde Agent, and one of his seruantes called *Thomas Cachero*, with twoo honeste Burghesses of the sayde Towne of *Viane* who knewe the coastes of the countrey, sending his Treasurer before him with about fourtye men attending the same. But hauing in this maner passed but a litle waye, they spyed vpon an hill not farre off, a troupe of the ennemyes horsemen becinge fiftie in number or aboute, who seemed to come downe into the plaine fielde, and directly to take the ir course towarde the King.

Wherefore for the auoyding of so present a daunger, by his Agentes counsell, he caused the company attending his treasure to depart from him and to march and passe with the same ouer the playne fielde, whilest him selfe with his Agent, *Thomas Cachero* and the sayde twoo Burghesses of *Viane* helde on their way by the riuer side. This deuise tooke good successe, for the enemy directed his course straight towarde the greater companye, makinge none accompt of the smaller number which passed by the riuer side. Insomuch that while the enemye spent his time to pursue and take the treasure (amounting to litle lesse then a milion of golde). The King founde (when he was got a good way off) to saue him selfe (with those foure that were in his companye) by wadinge ouer the sayde riuer where it was shallow, but yet the water came vpon to their brestes as they passed thorough.

When they were thus come to the other side of the riuer beinge that side where the towne of *Viane* is scituate, they spyed a
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farre off, other troupes of horsemen and foote men who (by all lykelyhood) fought also for the King, for which cause his maiestye and his companye thought good to goe ouer the riuer agayne to the same side from whence he came. Vpon the accomplishment whereof they hydde themselves amongst bushes and yong trees by the water syde, where they abode all the same daye which was the twelfth of October fasting and and wette, for it scarce ceased from rayning all that daye. At nighte they went a foote from thence by pathes and otherwise as they could, to a village aboute two myles from *Viane*, beeing there receaued into a poore wydowes house where hee rested all the same nighte and the daye following. The nexte nighte he departed from thence to other places thorough vnfrequented wayes and desertes, taking with hym to the companye hee had beefore, a fytte man whose name was *Iasper de Gran*, whome hee founde vppon the shoare at his fyrste passage ouer the Riuer. This *Iasper* was one of his olde and moste faithfull seruauntes, who was the greatest meane that the Kinge had so happylye escaped out of the *Moore*s handes when hee was captiue in *Aphrica*.

Nowe for that *Sancho Dauila* coulede not finde the kinge in the shippes, neyther in the Towne of *Viane* nor elsewhere there aboutes, hee gaue order to all his horse men and foote men to disperse themselves in diuers troupes, and to passe into all places and Villages of the prouince adioyning, called in the *Portugall* tongue, *Entre Duero e Minho*, to seeke for king *Anthony*, promising greate and ample rewarde to whosoeuer should bring him prisoner: and wrote to the Duke of *Alua* remayning at *Lisbon* to appoynt sufficient watch and warde in euery of the sea portes to watche diligently that King *Anthony* imbarqued not himselfe to depart out of the kingdome.

Also the Duke of *Alua* him selfe and *Sancho Dauila* with all, wrote to the lyke effecte, to all townes and places of the kingdome of *Castile* bordering vppon *Portugall*. In so muche that greate and curious search was made in euerye place for king *Anthony*. Besides manye Spanyardes and *Portugalles* were hired and appointed to that busines, by the Duke of *Alua* and other

of the King of *Castile* ministers. But the King of *Castile* not so content proclaymed in all places that whosoever coulde bring Kinge *Anthony* cyther dead or a liue, shoulde haue five and twenty thousande Duckates of golde for his rewarde. . . . Whereof open proclamations were set vpon the principall Church dores, and also vpon the gates of the citye of *Lisbon* and other places of *Portugal* and *Castile*, and besides all this, the King of *Castile* grievously punished whomsoever he knew or suspected to beare good will to King *Anthony*, some by death; some by perpetuall exile, not sparing manie men and women though they had let slip but a worde onely in fauour of King *Anthony*.

Yet notwithstanding the King of *Castile* got nothing by al these more then tyrannicall deuises and meanes. . . . For King *Anthony* beeing (more by gods providence and sufferance then by mans industrie) preferued about the ende of seuen monethes wherein he had wandred about by rockes desarts and other solitary places, at laste founde meanes to embarque himselfe for Fraunce the tenth of May 1581, neare the aforesaide towne of *Sevill* in a ship of *Holland* of the towne of *Anckhuysen* wherof was maister *Corisilius de Egmont*, and arryued at the porte of *Calais* in Fraunce the ninthe of Iune following, hauing in the preparation of his embarquement, verie greate helpe and furtheraunce at thandes of a diligent and faithfull wydowe whose name was *Beatrice Gonsalues* dwelling neere vnto *Sevill*, whose picture, after the matter was discovered and shee fledde awaye, was hanged by the Kinge of *Castile*s appointment. There accompanied Kinge *Anthony* in his passage to Fraunce *Emanuel de silua* (whome his maiestye afterwarde made Earle of *Torres Vedras* and gouernour of thisles of *Affores*;) the Kinges Agent, (whose name is purposely concealed in this booke for a certayne consideration) *Thomas Cachero*, *Diego Rys*, *Constantine de Britto*, and *Diego de Quaresma* the Kings ministers; *Dominicke Gonsalues* brother to the ladye *Beatrice*, and *Ferdinand Martines* a man of the countrey whose helpe and seruice the King had vsed to prouide his victualles, and other necessities, during the tyme that he secretlye remained amongst the Rockes and desarts.

And thus ended the first booke of this history.

But if all perils and discomforts which the King *Anthony* suffered while he thus wandered in deserts and solitary places to escape thandes of his ennemie, should here bee expressed and set downe, scarce would a large volume suffice thereunto. Yet this is to be noted, how all this happened to his maiestie, when he was obque thadge of fortie yeres, and not in perfect health, in the midst of winter, and coldest countrey of all *Portugall*, where hee was constrained to spende many nightes in the plaine fieldes and that very often in snowe and rayne, all the night long, without eyther fire or other remedy against the colde, being for the most part all the whole daye without meate or drinke, for his foode (such as it was) for the most part was brought vnto him in the night by the sayde countreyman *Ferdinando Alartinga*. (Yea his maiestie thoughte himselfe happy when hee could put his heade vnder some rooffe, and reſte himselfe vpon a padde of strawe, which kinde of lodging the countrey men vse in those partes of *Portugall* without eyther beddes or sheetes: (speciallye where there bee no throughe faies) so that his maiestie was driuen commonlye to lye in his apparell wrapped onely in a couerlet which the sayd *Thomas Caceres* alwaies carryed with him for that purpose. Many tymes also his maiestie was almost apprehended by his ennemies who lefte no place vnſeeked for him, insomuch that the Spanyardes often came to the verye same place where the kinge had beene, within an howre or thereaboutes after his maiesties departure from the same, where they miserably afflicted the poore husbandmen that had harbored his highnes, executing some by the corde, and burning their houses. But yet for all that, other husbandmen refused not to harbour his maiestie in their houses when occasion required, notwithstanding they knew his person very well, for they were so well affectioned towards him, that none of them euer bewrayed him to the Castilians, and yet were they not ignorant of the great quantity of money which the King of *Castile* by open proclamations had promised to whosoever coulde deliuer him dead or aliue. In all these so great and incomparable daungers the said King *Don Anthony* hath alwaies shewed so cherefull and constant a mynde as though he no misfortune at all had chaunced vnto him, alwayes encouraging and comforting those that were in his company, setting alwaies before his owne eyes a stedfast

stedfast hope not onely to passe and overcome all these dangers and toyles but also in the end to attaine to the recouery of his kingdom.

Heere also is to bee noted, that whilest kinge *Anthonye* was tossed in all these dangers and misfortunes he omitted not any thing that might further his escaping from the tyrants hands. For foure tymes he attempted to take shipping for Fraunce, before he could bring it to passe; having every tyme made conuenient preparation, defrayed the charges of his shipping, and made all other necessarye prouision for his voyage; firste at the towne and porte of *Antro*, the seconde tyme at *Lisbon*, the thirde tyme at *Villa Nova of Anfonis*, the fourth tyme at the hauen of *Sizimbra* nere *Saluball*, but the number of spyes and traytors aswell *Portugall* as *Spaniards* was so greate, and their awayting and vigilancie so extreme, that these the Kinges attempts were frustrated (although most secretlye handled,) yea his maiestie was not far from his apprehension at what time hee first prepared for his embarking at *Lisbon*, for hee was there almoste entrapped as more particularly heereafter shall be declared. Besides his maiestie in the monthe of December sent secretlye into Fraunce *Jeram de Silva* a gentleman of a noble and auncient house to signifie vnto the most Christian french king & the most excellent princeesse the Queene-mother that hee was yet liuing and in good health, for that he vnderstoode, the king of *Castile* had written to many princes of christiandome, howe he was dead.

Nowe when the king of *Castile* had established his affaires in *Portugall* according to his pleasure, hee sent incontinentlye letters to all the townes of *Aphrica*, of the East Indies, the country of *Brafile* and other countreyes and Islandes depending of the Crowne of *Portugall*; requiring them from thencefoorth to acknowledge him for their soueraigne Lorde and prince, whiche hee easiely obteyned at their handes, by reason there ranne a rumoure that kinge *Anthonye* was deade, and for that they sawe no likely-hood how he could euer recouer his kingdom, and besides these countreis and townes cannot want the traffique of *Portugall* from whence they haue their prouision of victualles munitions of warre and other necessities. Wherefore in the end they submitted them

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selues into the King of *Castile* hands more by necessity, then for any good will. The King of *Castile* also wrote to the lyke effecte to thisle: of *Affores*, where at that time remayned gouernour *Cyprian Figuereda de Castogancelos* established there by king *Sebastian* before his going into *Africa*, in respect of his great wisdom and experitence linked with a singular and commendable constancie and fortitude of minde and courage. After good and mature deliberation had thereupon the same gouernour together with the inhabitants of the *Islandes* answered how they were bounde by oath to king *Anthony*, and in regarde thereof coulde not acknowledge the king of *Castile* for their soueraigne Lorde, nor doe homage vnto him before they were certainly aduertised and sure that king *Anthony* was deade, and therefore resolved to defende them selues against all force, (wherewith the king of *Castile* threatened them) vntil they should receaue certaine newes of king *Anthony*'s death, or expresse commandement from him to yeeld them selues into the sayd king of *Castile*'s subiection and obedience.

With this answer the king of *Castile* was highly offended, and therefore within short space after prepared an army by sea amounting to about three thousand men, whereof *Peter Baldez* was Captaine, who arrived with his Naue wel appoynted in the beginning of June 1581. Neere thisle of *Tercera* the strongest of all the *Islandes* of *Affores*, and albeit the same *Islande* remayned vnfurnished not onely of souldiours but also of amunition, gunpowder, and other necessities fit for the warres, yet by *Cyprian Figuereda* his vertue and industrie (whom the inhabitants of this *Islande* had chosen for their Captaine) the enemy was repulsed with the losse of about seven hundred of his Spaniards all old souldiours, and amongst them manye of the chiefe gentlemen that first set foot on land who were all presently slaine, which spectacle cast such a feare into the rest of the army remayning in the shippes, that none of them durst come a lande, insomuch that *Baldez* with this foyle was driuen to returne into *Portugall* to his great shame.

About the same time, when king *Don Anthony* was (as is afore mentioned) come to *Calais*, he stayed not long there, but passed with all expedition into *England*, from whence he presently dispatched a Carauell, towards the sayde *Islande* of *Tercera* with

with letters to *Ciprian de Figueroa* the ordering him of the success of his voyage, and how hee was arrived in health in the realme of Englande. Vpon the receipt of these letters, *Ciprian* him selfe and all the inhabitants of this land conceaued such ioye as is scarp possible to bee beleueed. For manye of them thought his maiesty had been either dead or fallen into the hands of his enemies, notwithstanding the Constable, and *Anthony de Brissacq* messenger had perswaded certaine of the Islanders, (who repayed into France to inquire newes of him) howe his highnesse was come thither and for a certaine respect kept him selfe secret in a Castle, whiche the Islanders greatly reioyced, whom *Ciprian* confirmed in this good opinion, although he supposed the same to be cunningly mouented (as in truth it was) by the Constable and *Anthony de Brissacq* to encourage the people and keepe them in good deuotion towards his maiesty, who came not into France till a good while after. But it full soon that this was no small furtheraunce to the obtaining his victorie, whereof mention is before made. *Ciprian* and the reste of the inhabitants of this land sending backe the caruell to his highnesse certifie him of victorie obtained, which was gotten but within dayes before the coming of the Caruell, offering their readye seruice to spende their liues and goodes for the maintenance of his maiesties authoritie, and preservation of this land as they had already done. At the retourne of this Caruell into Englande, Kinge *Charles* was there still preparing an armye, wherewith he purposed to meete the fleet which was to come that yere to *Spain* and *Portugall* from the East and West Indies. But forasmuch as it was after knowne to be then to late to execute their enterprise, forerayned in suspence, without anye thing effected that yere. Wherefore Kinge *Charles* departed out of Englande and in the moneth of October following, arrived at the haven of *Dips* and passed from thence to *Paris*, where he was honourably repaied, as well by the moste Christian Kinge, as by the Queene mother.

The king of *Castile* considering howe greatlye it stood him vpon to subdue the sayd Islandes of *Affores*, and specially *Tercera* as the most principall and chiefest amongst them that he might thereby better assure his maine upon him in the East & West Indies, determined to prepare a greate and puissant armye by Sea for the
 yeare

ye are following 1582. Vppon notice whereof kinge *Anthonie* gaue aduertisement of the same presently to the queene-mother thee for the repression of the kinge of *Castiles* purpose gaue order for the preparation of another armye by sea in Fraunce for Kinge *Anthonie*, appointing his cosen the lorde *Phillip Stroffi* generall of the same, and the countie of *Brissack* for his lieuetennant. This armye consisted of seuen and fiftie shippes of warre aswell greate as small and foure or fife thousande souldiours, with aboute fixe hundred french gentlemen of name and armes, and certaine *Portugalles*. King *Don Anthonio* determined to goe personally in the same armye, to see the sayde Islandes of *Abores* and thanke his good and faithfull subiectes th inhabitantes of the same, for their duties and loyaltye thitherto shewed vnto him, and withall mozte principally to maintayne military discipline amongst his souldiours, meaning also by the waye to take thisle of Sainte *Michaell*, one of the greatest of thislandes of *Abores* and then possessed by the Kinge of *Castile*. Whereuppon aboute the ende of Iune 1582 his maiesty sayled from *Belisle* with his sayde armye, and arriued before saint *Michaels* Isle the three and twenty of Iuly following, which presentlye yeilded to his highnesse by reason th inhabitantes were well affectioned towarde him sauing certen traytors, who were constrayned with the spaynards that lay there in garrison to about the nūber of eight hundred to fly into a strong Castle there. In whiche Islande Kinge *Anthony* landed with the principall heades of his army & many of his captaynes and souldiours, where his maiesty was well and humbly receaued by his subiectes according to their duties. But the thyrde daye after they spyed approching towarde the sayde Islande the Kinge of *Castiles* nauy vnder the conduction of the Marquis of saint *Crosse* bringing therein aboute nine or ten thousande fighting men. By occasion whereof it was thoughte necessarye for all them whiche were gone a lande, to repayre backe to their shippes and to prepare themselves for the battayle, howbeit the Lord *Stroffi*, the Cōstable, and others of aucthoritye, counselled, and entreated Kinge *Don Anthonio* to absente himselfe from the baitayle, and to retyre into thisland of *Tercera* and not to hazard his person in a doubtfull battayle, sith thereof depended the libertye, not onelye of the people of *Portugall*, but also of all the rest of Christiandome. The

King was against their aduise a good while, but in the ende (ouercome with their reasons) he resolved to followe their counsell, and in a littell Carauell together with his agent, *Edward de Castro*, and certen others was conueyed into the sayde Isle of *Tercera*, leauing in the armye the Constable with aboute two hundred Portugalles, as well gentlemen as others who came to his Maiestie into Fraunce.

The nexte daye being the fixe and twentye of Iulye, the Lorde *Strossi* hauing sette his armie in order, determined himselfe first of all to aborde thenimyē, and therefore comming oute of a greate and mightie ship of seuen hundred tonnes which serued for thadmirall of his armie, he shipped himselfe with the Constable and many gentlemen as well Frenchmen as Portugalles in an other shippe of smaller burthen whiche sayled well, wherewith hauing ouercome and sonke certen of thenimies shippes, hee set so ferce-lye vpon the Marques his viceadmerall conducted by *Don Lopez de Figueroa*, that he slewe aboute fixe hundred spanyardes therein, and had her rendred vnto him, howbeit at the very same instant he was so furiously assailed by the Marques of saint *Crosse* himselfe, (cōming in a very great & strōg ship called the galeon *S. Martin*,) that in the end he was vanquished for wante of ayde; For hee was not ayded by any other sauing onely the sayde Earle of *Brissack*, who fighting valiantlye with two shippes greatlye endomaged the ennemie, but yet at laste seeing himselfe sore wounded and that he laboured in vaine being not secōded by others as was conuenient, he made his retrait in time retourning into Fraunce with the losse of many of hismen and his shippes in euill plight. Duringe this greate battaile the Lorde of *Sanfolenne* viceadmyrall to the Lorde *Strossi*, and the lorde of *Fumei* captaine of fiue shippes, for wante of winde, (as they pretended) neuer inuaded the ennemies. These two lordes, when they saw the lord *Strossi* quercome, retyred with twentie shippes to King *Anthony* into the Isle of *Tercera*. His Maiestie vpon notice of thill successe of the bat taile, conceaued greate sorrowe, (as hee had good cause) and that moste speccially for the deathes of the lords *Strossi* & the Constable both lordes of greate valour, and tooke it in verye euill parte, that *Sanfolenne* and *Fumei* had so miserablye forsaken them in the battaile.

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These lordes of *Sanfollenne* and *Fumei* shortly after by his maiesties lycence retyred into Fraunce, leauing in thisland about two thousande and fiue hundred frenche souldiours for the defence of the Kings person in case thennemye woulde assault thisle. But the Marquis of *Sainte Crosse* hauing losse in the battayle about two thousand of his best souldiours durst attempt no further agaynste thislande of *Tercera* but onelye stayed for the fleete which came out of the Easte and Weste Indies, and when they were ioyned with him hee tooke them vnder his conduction and so retourned presently toward Spayne with all his army.

Vppon the aduertisement whereof, King *Don Anthonio* with all expedition gathering together all the shippes aswell Frenche as others which were at the sayde Islande of *Tercera* and other places there aboutes to the number of seuen and thirty shippes, imbarqued him selfe with two thousande frenche souldiours and asmany *Portugalles*, to thintent to passe therewith to thislande of *Madera*, belonging to the Crowne of *Portugall*, but then holden by the Kinge of *Castile*. But when the moneth of October was come (at what tyme the sea beginneth greatlye to swell in those parties) there arose so mighty and furious a tempest in the middest of their iourney with a contrarye winde that it was vnpossible for them to passe any further, and for their shippes to keepe company together, but being disperfed diuers wayes, arriued with great trauaile and daunger, part in Fraunce, and parte with the King in the Isle of *Tercera*. After the Kinge had sojourned there about twentye dayes, and sette suche order in thislande as was conuenyente, hee departed from thence with fiue shippes towarde Fraunce and arriued there with the helpe of a fauourable winde within twelue dayes, taking in his companye *Ciprian de Figueredo* (who till then had gouerned the sayd Islandes of *Asores*,) and appointing in his place *Emanuel de Silva* Earle of *Torres Vedras* (of whome more shall be spoken hereafter) his maiestye beeing arriued in Fraunce, was there agayne verye honorablye receaued aswell by the moste Christian Kinge, as by the Queene-mother who then offered to gyue him anye assistaunce to preuayle against his enemye and as time and occasion should serue to restore him to his Kingdome, naminge vnto him shortlye after, the Duke of

Joyence for generall of tharmyes. Which for that cause shoulde there after be prepared.

But in the meane tyme the King of *Castile* (seeking all possible meanes for the cause afore alleaged, to bring the sayde Islande of *Tercera* and the rest of thislandes of *Affores* vnder his subiecti- on,) appoynted therefore, to be prepared for the yeare followinge another mighty and great armye of manye gallyons, galleies, and other vesselles both great and small to the number of an hundred and twentye. Of whiche Nauie the Marques of Sainct *Crosse* was appoynted generall agayne. In the meane space King *Don Anthonie* vnderstanding therof, omitted nothing that might tend to the defence and preservation of thisle. For by the fauour and assistance of the queene mother, hee prepared a Nauie and leuied two thousande French souldiours to bee for that cause employed vnder the conduction of *Mounsyr de Chartres* a noble gentle- man and of great valour, of whome the queene-mother had made speciall choyce (amongst manye) for that seruice. This *Moun- syr de Chartres* with the sayde Nauie and number of souldiours a- bout the beginning of springe tyme, departed towarde the sayde Isle of *Tercera* to furnishe it with a stronge garrison and defende it against the inuasion of the king of *Castile*, and arriued there with a fauourable winde without any misfortune.

Now when the king of *Castiles* armye was readye, amounting to a hundred and twentye sayles, and ten or twelue thousande fighting men, the Marques of sainct *Crosse* departed with the same from *Lisbon* about the ende of Iune 1583. and arriued be- fore the sayde Isle of *Tercera*, the foure and twenty of Iuly follow- ing, and hauing spent two or three daies in vewing where to land his men beste, vpon the thirde daye after by thelpe and bene- fite of his Galleyes which (contrary to many mens opinions) he brought thither, he landed his men of war in a certain place, leaste suspected by the captaines & inhabitants of thisland, where remai- ned but a very small garrison. By reason whereof it came to passe that before the principal body of the garriso which was two miles off, could come thither, the enemy had leasure to lande almost ten thousande fighting men, and had halfe intrenched them. Firste therefore *Mounsyr de Chartres* came thither in all expedi- tion with his regimete of Frenchemen and hotlye skirmished
with

wish the enemyes, wherein manye were slayne on either side, but speciallye of the Spaniards. At last also came therle of *Torres Vedras* gouernoure of the Isle with a good number of *Portugall* souldiours and men of the Islande well armed and sufficientlye trayned. And perceiuing in what case thinges stood, treated with *Mounsyre de Chartres* touching the ioyninge of present battaile with the enemy. Herevpon they all prepared them selues to fight, & the squadrons beeing set in order are appointed to march against the enemy. But for that the Marques had twice as many men in his army as were in king *Anthoines*, and also it seemed very late in the day to giue this battayle, the sayde Earle propounded to *Mounsyre de Chartres* to differre it till the next daye, and that in the mean space he would cause victuals, gunpowder, munition, & other necessities to be brought into a conuenient place amongst the rocks of the Isle, to the intent to make their retraite thither to stay for ayde out of Fraunce or thother Islandes, if they fortun'd to loose the victory: alleadging withall that the enemyes army could not stay long about the sayde Island for want of a hauen, and specially how the galleis could not abyde the Ocean sea when it began to swell, which happened commonlye about the moneth of August then beeing at hand: further how the enemye with all his armye could not long remayne there if the commoditie of victuals were taken from him. When *Mounsyre de Chartres* had conferred with his captaynes about these matters, some were of aduise to giue present battayle, others and the greater part resolued with the Earle to differre it till the next day.

The Earle being aduertised of this resolution, called before him certaine of the chiefe *Portugall* captaynes, declaring vnto them what had passed in this matter, exhorting them to keepe diligent watch that night, that none of their souldiours departed from the campe. But when the *Portugalles* (who before were willing to ioine battayle) vnderstood the differing of the same till the next day, their heartes began to faint, insomuch that by little and little they forlooke the campe and went home to their houses. Vpon the vnderstanding whereof, the Earle distrusting the victory, conueyed him selfe about midnight, with ten or twelue of his company out of the campe, to the intent to saue him selfe by flight (as appeared afterwarde by certaine barques which he had prepared

for that purpose,) yet failing to make present returne. But on the morow after thinking with his companie to be embarked, he was disappointed by certaine women dwelling aboute the place, where the barques laie, who brake them in peeces to stop his passage: Then seeing him selfe in this aduersitie and deceiued of his expectation, he went in dispaire, and hid himselfe in the best sort he could among the rockes.

Nowe when it was light day, *Mounsr de Chartres* hearing no newes of therle, and perceiuing howe in a manner all the *Portugalles* were gone from the camp, thought no other but that therle had withdrawne himselfe with his *Portugalls* to the rockes, according to his speeche had the daie before: Whereupon presentlie the saide *Mounsr de Chartres* setting al his men in order of battell, marched straight to that place which therle had before nominated vnto him, but forasmuche as he founde there neither the saide earle, nor victuals and other necessaryes which hee had promised to conuaie thither, therefore hee assembled all his Captaines and officers with the cheefe of the *Portugalles* which yet stayed in the campe, to consult what was best to be done. Thereupon they al concluded how it was best to agree with the enemy, Inso much that vpon conference had betweene him and them, at last a conclusion was made, whereby it was lawfull for all the souldiers, aswell frenchmen, as *Portugalls* to depart with bag and baggage out of the Island, whithersoever they would, leauing behind them their armor, Ensignes, and Drummes. Also the enimie promised to furnish them with ships & victualles for their passage. Howbeit the saide earle of *Torres Vedras* and certaine naturall borne subiectes of thisle were excepted out of this treatie & agreement, whose pardon thennemie would in no wise yeelde to graunt. After this composition thus made, all thisle was miserably sacked by the space of 3 daies, many of the inhabitants hanged & *Emmanuel Serradas* beheaded, (who a little before, by king *Anthonie* commandement had taken & sacked thisle of *Caboverde*) neither could therle of *Torres vedras* escape his fortune, for the 3. day after the agreement made, he was found among the rockes, by meanes of a maid-slave bewraying him, & therupon was also beheaded.

And although the losse of this Islande of *Tercera* with thothers depending therof, was vnto the said king *Don Anthonie* a great & lamentable misfortune, yet for all that, neuer abating his courage, hee

he hath alwaies reposed his confidence in God, and thuprighines of his iustt cause, hoping by the grace of almighty God, & good assistance of Christian princes, at last to recouer his kingdom which the king of *Castile* hath tirannicallie taken from him, as wee are taught by many histories, how the raignt of tyrāts lasteth not lōg. And this is the verie reason that hitherto the saide King *Don Anthonie* hath refused all manner of cōposition with the said king of *Castile*, notwithstanding he hath had very large offers at his hands of some, of the which, and specially of the cheefest, it shal not bee from the purpose here to make reherfall. It is therfore conuenient to be knowne, how the king of *Castile* by *Christopher de mora*, his ambassador in *Portugall*, offered vnto *Don Anthonie* yeerely (before he was created king), 500 thousand duckats and the gouernorship of *Portugall* during his life, with the free disposition of all offices, benefices and dignities aswe ll ecclesiasticall as temporall falling void in that time within al the kingdō of *Portugal*, vpon cōditiō that he shold renoūce his actiō to the kingdō of *Portugal*. Afterwards whē *Don Anthonie* was ouercōe & wādred in great dāger in deserts & vnfrequēted places: the king of *Castile* gaue in charge to *Ieronimo de mendoça*, a gētle mā & cōmander of thorder of the knightsof *S. Iames*, to endeuor by al possible means to come to the speech of *Don Anthonies* agent, to propoūd some other meane of agrement. Therefore this *Ieronimo de Mendoça*, taking in his cōpany *Emanuel* of *Portugall*, a speciall friend of the said agent, and vnclē to therle of *Vimiofo*, came to the wife of the said agēt to a house of his about 8. miles frō *Lisbon*, deliuering vnto her a safe cōduct frō the king of *Castile*, for the surety of her husbands persō with particular letters directed to him & desired her to send them to him, assoone as she could learn wher he was, telling her it was a matter of very great importāce, which he had to treat vpō with him, wher of depēded the wealth & tranquillitie generallie of al the kingdō of *Portugal*, & particularly of the said *Don Anthonie*, & her husbāde his agent. It fortunēd that within 8. dayes after the saide agent ignorant hereof, came secretly to his wife, to thintēt to take order for the saide king *Don Anthonies* first shipping, which he thought to haue taken at *Lisbon*, leauing the same king *Don Anthonio* 2. miles from thence in a secrete place (where he was to stay) til al thinges were ready for his embarking, in a ship which thē vncladed at *Lisbō*

being couertly sent thither for that purpose, by the sayde queene-mother, with maister *Peter Dor* a gentleman of greate wisdom, and discretion, who alwayes had beene well inclyned to King *Anthony*s side, and had expresse commaundement to inquire whether he were dead or aliue. Nowe when the saide King *Don Anthony* vnderstoode by his Agent what *Ieronimo de Mendoza* propounded from the king of *Castile*, he was very vnwilling to consent that his saide Agent shoulde enter into any communication with him, fearing it was but a drift to entrap his saide Agent and yeelde him prisoner into the King of *Castiles* handes, but yet the sayde Agent more regarding the kinges preservation then his owne safety, very earnestly intreated his maiesty to permit him to confer with the sayde *Ieronimo*, such it would be a good meane to further his highnesse imbarquing, which was in hande to be prepared. Insomuche that Kinge *Don Anthony* at laste consented thereunto. Therefore the next day the sayde agent signified aswell to *Ieronimo de Mendoza*, as to *Emmanuel* of *Portugalle* that he was come to his wife to the place afore sayde, and therefore they myghte come and declare what they had to saye. First therefore came *Emmanuel* the next day to the said Agent, and they concluded to meete *Mendoza* the daye following in a place halfe a myle from the sayde Agents house. Nowe at the howre appointed meeting together, the sayde *Mendoza* declared to the saide Agent how the king of *Castile* would giue vnto *Don Anthony* the kingdome of *Naples*, vppon condition that he would yeelde himselfe into his handes, & renounce his right & action which he pretended to the kindome of *Portugall*, promising also large recompence on the king of *Castiles* behalfe to the sayd Agent in case he could procure kinge *Anthony* to accept his offer. Heere vpon the sayde Agent to lengthen this busines and winne tyme, fained he knew not where king *Don Anthony* was, but yet told *Mendoza* he was well content to break the matter to his maister assoone as he could vnderstand where to find him, alleading howe his maiestie neuer stayed two dayes together in one place. At which communication the sayd *Ieronimo de Mendoza* made earnest entrezie to go in the company of the sayde agent to conferre with *Don Anthony* when it shoulde bee knowne where he was. Whereof the sayde Agent did put him in good hope and helde him in suspence about the space of twentye dayes

daies space, applying neuerthelesse in the meane time the businesse of his maiesties shipping, which beeing readie the saide agent returned to king *Anthony*, certifying *Mendoza* thereof, and sending him word how he would with speed, aduertise him what resolution the saide King *Don Anthony* tooke in those matters which the saide *Mendoza* had propounded. But the saide agent thought nothing lesse then to returne to *Mendoza*, fearing least he wold by s^oc pretēce either deteine him captiue or not leaue til he had brought him to king *Don Anthony*. Moreouer the king of *Castile* commaunded manie other most ample and beneficiall offers to be made on his behalfe to king *Don Anthony*, after his arriual in Fraunce, yea and after the taking of thisle of *Tercera*, which for breuities sake are here omitted.

Nowe when kinge *Don Anthony* vnderstoode what offer *Mendoza* propounded vnto him, he made none account thereof, but went by night with his agent, and others of his traine to a secrete place not farre from *Lisbon*, adioyning neere the sea, there staying for a barque which was to come from the saide citie of *Lisbon* to carrie him aboard the ship wherein hee was to saile away. This barke was pattlie prepared by the care and diligence of *Peter de Alpoen* Doctor of the lawes, a man of great learning and integritie hauing alwaies constantlie maintained king *Don Anthonies* cause, wherein hee purposed himselfe with certaine of his freendes and kinred to meete king *Anthony* and passe into France with him. But this matter being discouered by the tresō of one *Peter de Oluera* (to whose charge king *Anthony* had also committed this businesse) certaine gallies of *Castile* lying in waite for the saide barke in the sea, in the place where it was to passe, assaulted and tooke it, wherein *Peter de Alpoen* with his vncl and nephue, and two religious men, and certaine other persons were taken, and a.l put to the torture to confesse whither they went. But it happened by Gods permission that before the barke was taken, *Bastian Figuera* (one of the Kings seruantes afore mentioned) passed along the sea side to seeke for his maiestie, and spied the Gallies there dispearfed about the same place where the barke (that his highnesse staied for) was to passe. And brought present word therot to his highnesse, who immediatlie tooke horse and in great hast returned with his companie to his accustomed pilgrimage vntill a-

about two moneths after it was his hap to be embarqued in deede & to come into Fraunce as is afore declared.

This also is not to bee omitted in this place, howe king *Don Anthony* in his passage from *Lisbon* toward Fraunce, was driuen by contrary winde about two hundred leagues from land toward the west, where hee met a great and mightie ship of warre, whereof *Ambrose de Guyar* was captain, who had the conduction, of aboute 300 Spanish souldiers, to place in garrisons in the said Isle of Saint Michael. This ship (as the manner is) had a carauel with her, which came to aboard the ship wherein his maiestie was. The men of the carauel demanded of the master of his highnesse ship, fro whence they came, he answered from *Calice* in *Andalousie*. Being demaunded, what newes there, he answered, how the people died of the plague, & some of his mariners were alreadye dead & others yet very sick of the same disease: Vpon thunderstanding whereof, they of the carauell abandoned the kinges ship, taking their course toward the said ship of warre.

When the King of *Castile* vnderstood how King *Anthony* was arriued in Fraunce; he was so highlie offended therewith, that hee caused *Peter Dalpoen* to be forthwith beheaded, and his vncl and nephue to be perpetually banished the realm, condemning the 2. religious men to the gallies, who neuerthelesse afterward (changing his sentence) he condemned to close prison for manie yeres. causing the wife of King *Anthones* agent, with his children & his cosens (of whom he had the bringing vp) and his mother in Law, & 3. religious sisters of his, of thorder of *S. Clare*, to be all brought into *Castile*, & put into diuerse monasteryes. Likewise appointing to be brought into the said kingdō of *Castile* the Countesse of *Vimioso* mother of the said constable with 3. sonnes and 7. daughters, together with the wife of *Emanuel de silua*, the gouernor of the said Isle of *Tercera*, whom he detained there vntill the said Constable & *Emanuel de silua* had lost their liues, as is afore mentioned.

Also it is not to be passed in silence, how the King of *Castile*, euen since king *Dō Anthony* arriued in fraunce, hath vsed al practises possible, to procure the said king *Don Anthony* his cousin germaine, to be murdered, sending many castilians and *Portugalls* into Fraunce for that speciall purpose. Of which the first & chiefe was, *Edward de Castro*, a man of base birth, though very rich, a portugal borne, who

who notwithstandinge had in former time done much good and faithfull seruice to King *Don Anthonio* in *Portugal*. This man faining himself to be malcontent toward the King of *Castile* for detaining him prisoner a certain time, came into France to K. *Anthony*, to whome at his first comming (for the better cloaking of his treason) he declared how for his deliuey out of prison, he had promised the King of *Castile* to assay by all manner of meanes to kill the said King *Don Anthonie*: Or if he could not bring that to passe, how at least he would finde the meane to procure certaine french companies or other strange souldiers (ouer whome he hoped to be appointed captaine) to rise against his maiesty at such time as hee should be readie to ioine battail, or in hand to execute any like enterprise, or else would do some such thing as should cast the person and campe of the said King *Anthony* into some notable danger: wherein the very trueth is, his meaning was to haue kept promise with the said King of *Castile*. For it came to passe within a litle after, when King *Anthony* was ouercome in a sea-battail at the Isle of *S. Michael*, while the Marquisse of *S. Crosse* remained in the same Isle, that the said *Edward de Castro* being with King *Anthony* in thisle of *Tercera*, earnestlie perswaded the french companies which were there in garrison (whome he had won to him by gifts and otherwise) that the *Portugalls* went aboute to murther them all suddenlie, shewing to them for prooffe thereof a letter written by King *Anthonies* agente, which (though falselie) he vouched to containe such matter, and likewise made the portugalles on the contrariside belecue, howe they were in the like daunger at the Frenche mens handes. When he had laid this foundation, he went aboute to put the matter in execution, and so handled the same that one day the Frenchmen first made them readie to set vpon the portugalles and slewe *Anthony Baracho* a gentleman of *portugal*. But as eche party began to put themselues in armes, it came to passe by the great dexteritie and wisedome of a portugall Captaine, who in time smelled this treason, that the matter proceeded no further, but all was wel pacified & the Traitour apprehended. Who yppon the falling out of the matter otherwise then he expected, would presentlie haue retired into the saide Isle of *S. Michael*, to the Marquis of Saynete *Crosse* in an English ship,

ship. which he had hired for that purpose for a great some of monie. Thus the traitor being taken & conuict of his treason aswel by his owne confession in the prison, as openlie vpon the scaffold, was atlast beheaded. Yet the saide king *Don Antonie* in remembrance and consideration of his former seruices, would haue pardoned him had not the common people & souldiers made great instance for the open punishment of so great & dangerous a treason. About the same time *Sebastian Caruaillo* another *Portugal* was executed in the said Isle of *Tercera* for enterprising to kil the said king *Don Anthonio*. Also for the like cause, a Castilian gentleman of thorder of the knightes of *Malta*, was afterwarde executed in Fraunce, further, for the like offence, *Iohn Francisco*, and *Iohn Rodrigues de sosa* were prisoners in France, and vpon their conuiction were sent in captiuitie to the said Islande of *Tercera* a little before the taking thereof, by means whereof they recovered their liberty contrary to their desarts. But the saide *Iohn Rodrigues* had neuer escaped from execution in France, had not the most excellēt princeesse the Queene of England (with whom he had beene king *Anthonies* Ambassadour) made intercession for him.

Whosoever therefore shall rightlie consider all these daungers and greate inconueniencies whiche the saide King *Don Anthonio* hath endured and escaped, may easilye iudge that all this came not to passe without godspeculier prouidence and diuine sufferance & that some great matter of importance is hid thereunder, namely a great hope is to be conceaued therof, that almightie God, will vse the sayd king *Don Anthonio* as a fit instrument, to breake the great powre & force of the King of *Castile*, wherby through his excessiue and vnmeasurable ambition, he would else in tract of tyme, inuade not onely all christiandom, but also al the rest of the worlde, & that vnder the faire colour of maintaining the Catholike Romish religion, vnder pretence whereof he hath thus manye yeeres afflicted thinhabitanes of the lowe countreys, otherwise a good and courteous people, that in former tyme had alwayes bene good & faithfull subiects to him & his auncestors to thintent that vpon the subduing of the according to his fantasie, he might easily & frely spread his armes ouer England, Germany, France & other nations, either for that they receiue, or at least permit in their countries any other religiō the only the catholike Romish religiō, or els vnder some other

ther kind of pretence whatsoeuer. This is the marke hee shooteth at & wil easily hit except thother christian princes (before the euill creepe any further,) haue speciall regard to oppose theselues to his power & force by ayding the prouinces vnited of the lowe countreys nowe greatly afflicted, and, also and that most specially, the sayde King *Don Anthony* who with thayde of some reasonable nauie of ten or twelue thousande men furnished with victualles, munition, and other neecessaries, may in short time without any greate difficultie recouer his kingdome. Whereunto thincredible affection which the *Portugalles* beare alwaies to their Kinge & naturall prince, together with thauncient hatred they haue alwaies borne to the Castilians their auncient ennemies, would serue for a greate furtheraunce. As the like meane serued the prince of Orange for a greate effecte in the saide lowe countreys, to maine-
taine warres there so longe agaiuste the forces of the sayde Kinge of *Castile*. Further if King *Don Antonio* had recouered *Portugall* & driuen away the castilians, he might also easily in short time aswel reduce into his power and dominion the townes of *Aphrica* with the townes and countreys of the Easte Indies, and *Brasile* (where the garrisons consist all of naturall *Portugalles*) as also take from the king of *Castile*, his power by sea consisting chiefly of *Portugal* shippes & Marriners. Who without doubte for the naturall affection they beare towarde their Kinge and Countrey, and the rather bicause their wiues, children, landes, and goodes remaine in *Portugall*: and for the naturall hatred they beare to the Castilians (vnder whome they serue agaiust their willes) will easlye come and yeilde themselves to the sayde King *Don Anthonie*, as wee haue seene the lyke example in the sayde lowe countreys, when the wars began, for the driuing away of the spanyardes. Also it is to be noted, how the people of *Portugall* beare a generall hatred agaiust the king of *Castile* & his Castilians not onely in respect of their auncient enmitie agaiust the sayde Castilians but also and most principally for the greate iniuries and indignities which they haue suffered at their handes since the sayde King of *Castile* by force & violence possessed their countrey. Whereby all mens mindes are so bent and inflamed agaiust him and his Castilians, that their chiefe wishe and expectation is for the sayde kinge *Don Anthonie* (by the ayde of some Princes) to enter into *Portugall* with an armie, not

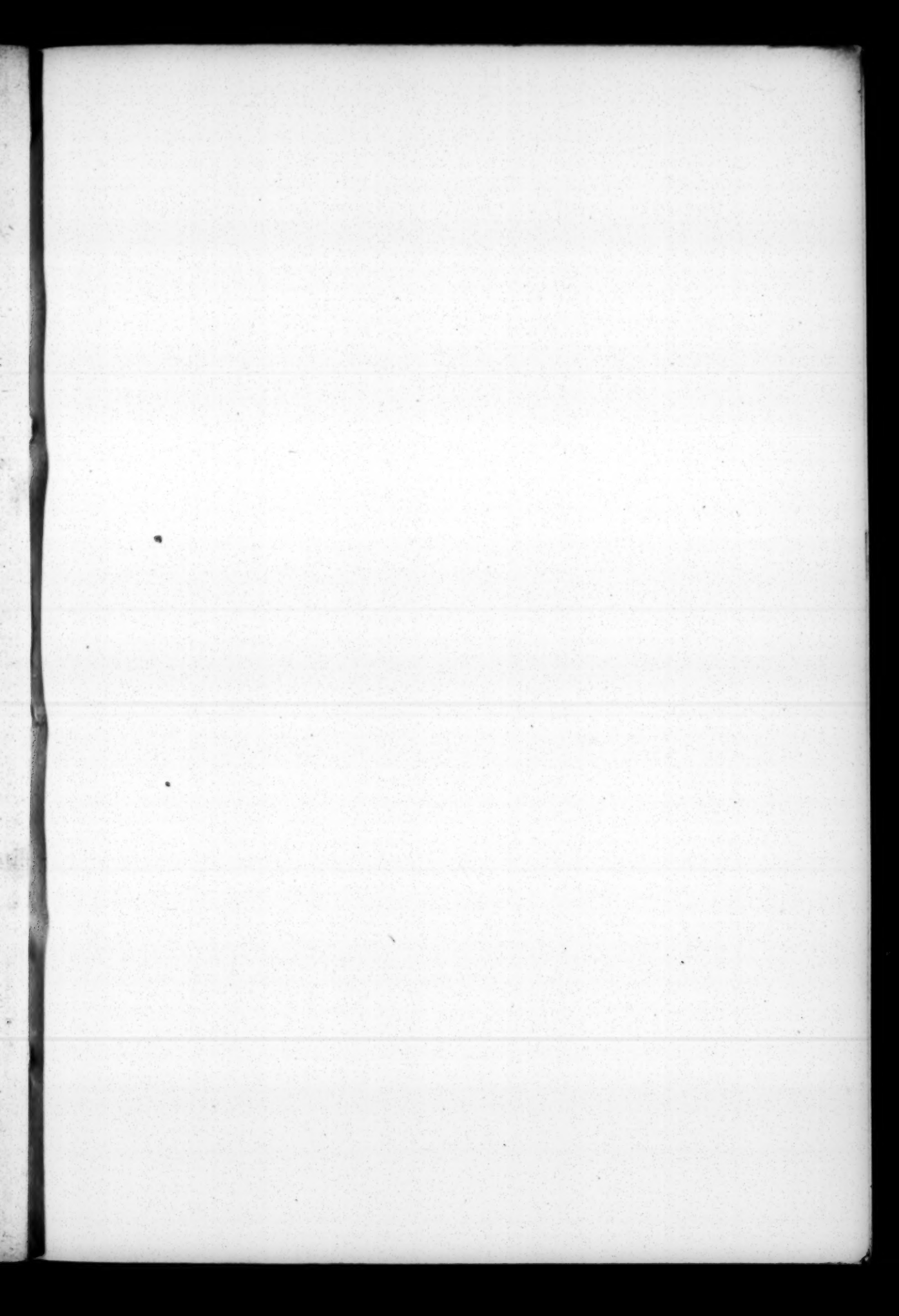
onely for their deliuey from the yoke & bondage of the Castilians (whose garrisons there excede not the number of three thousand men) but also to inuade *Castile* in reuenge of the said iniuries whereinto there is long & wide accessse and entry out of *Portugall* without any strong place to hinder free passage into the said kingdom of *Castile*. Moreouer the hatred of the *Portugalles* against the Castilians, is growne so far, that they which before were addicted to the said King of *Castile*, and corrupted with money & promises to deliuer their natiue country into his handes, do now secretly fauour King *Don Anthonio*, auouching how they will rather yeilde their liues & goodes to his maiesties mercye, then liue any longer vnder the tyranny of the King of *Castile*. Who hath them in no estimation, neither will perform what he promised when he solicited them to be authors to procure him the kingdome.

Although all men know how smalle accompte the king of *Castile* maketh to fulfill his promises to suche men as he hath vsed in like kind of affaires, & most specially when he hath no more neede of them; yet it shalbe worth the noting in this place, how hee hath dealt with them that were the principall authors to bring his matters so easily to passe in *Portugall*. These men, when King *Don Anthonio* was ouercom & discomfited, & the King of *Castile* in peaceable possession of the Kingdome of *Portugall*, & of the realmes lands & countreis depending therof (sauing onely the said Islands of *Asfores* which held a good while as is afore recited for king *Anthony*) exhibited a supplication to the saide King of *Castile* declaring at large their seruices done in his behalfe for thobteining of the said Kingdome of *Portugall*, beseeching his maiestie to vouchsafe the performance of those promises which his ambassadors, the Duke of *Ossuna* and *Christofer de Mora* had made vnto them on his behalfe, exhibiting writings withall to prooue the saide ambassadors promises. Whereunto the King commaunded an swere to be giuen, that this supplication with thambassadors writing, should be sent to his counsell called in the *Portugall* language, *Mesa da consciencia*. Whereupon followed a decree touching that matter, of the tenor or effect ensuing. *Forasmuch as the king of Castile, is true inheritor of the kingdom of Portugal: it was not lawfull for the suppliants to sell the same for gifts nor promises, but rather they had incurred the penalty of death, for that, of their own accord, & without these promises, they deli-*

deliuered not the kingdom to the said king of Castile: But if the kingdom perteyned to Don Anthonio, then they could not sell it to king Phillip, wherefore the king was noway bound to performe the promises which thambassadors made to the suppliants, but of his benignity and clemencye hee absolueth the supplyants from the capitall punishment, whereunto for this cause they had endaugered them selues. A notable reward surely, yea & that such a one, as commonlye all traytors receaue, & as the King of Castile accustometh to bestow vpon all them that doe him seruice in like affaires; Which may serue for an example to all men, that for giftes or promises they attempt nothing against their dutie nor consciences. For God is a iust iudge that neuer leaueth wickednes unpunished, nor well doing vnrecompenced.

Syth therefore it manifestly appeareth by the premisses, that the sayd King *Don Anthonio* hath a rightfull & most iust cause: it is to be wished, that al christian princes or the more part of them would of their owne accordes, offer them selues to aide & succour him to recouer his Kingdom whereof he is so vniustlye and tyrannouslye spoyled by the king of *Castile*, as it also appertayneth to all princes to helpe them that be afflicted and oppressed by tyranny. Whereunto truly they ought to be the more forward and mooued, for that it seemeth the onely waye and meane to deliuer themselves and their posteritye from the tyrannye of the Spanyardes, whiche otherwise in the ende they shall hardelye auoyde, as more particularlye hath beene declared in this treatise.

FINIS.



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